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11 APRIL 1980

(FOUO 16/80)

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JPRS L/9028

11 April 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 16/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

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AUSTRALIA

CRIMINOLOGISTS REPORT EFFECTS OF ADDICTS IN PRISONS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Feb 80 p 3

[Report by Brad Lawson]

[Text]

DRUG offenders in jails are disturbing the attitudes of other prisoners, says the Institute of Criminology in Canberra.

It said yesterday that if more drug offenders were given long sentences, it was likely other long-term prisoners could become politicised by their behavior and attitudes.

The institute expressed its concern at the influence "young, rebellious and articulate" drug offenders were having in jails in a report it released on the management of long-term prisoners.

Long-term prisoners, those serving sentences of five years or more, were generally regarded as better behaved than other inmates, it said.

But this could change as new legislation encouraged courts to give drug traffickers long sentences.

Two researchers at the institute, Dr G. Wardlaw and Mr D. Biles, compiled the report.

Dr Wardlaw said drug offenders were more difficult for administrators because "they tended to be young, rebellious and articulate".

He said: "It's in the nature of drug offenders that they don't think they should be in prison."

They believed drug offences were a political issue and they knew their attitudes were shared by outside pres-

sure groups.

"They are often involved in the distribution of drugs inside the prison itself, which is often of concern to authorities."

The report said there was an increasing likelihood that prisons would have to hold terrorists convicted of acts of political violence. This was also likely to affect the attitudes administrators had towards long-term prisoners.

Nearly 30 per cent of the 10,000 prisoners in Australia could be classified as long-term, it said, and there had been a significant increase in these prisoners in the past decade.

"The most dramatic change has been in NSW, where long-termers constituted 25 per cent of prisoners in 1969 and 43.3 per cent in 1978," the report said.

A survey of 510 long-term prisoners found that more than 50 per cent were between 20 and 29 years of age and the majority were unmarried.

There was little evidence, the report said, to back claims that long prison sentences were debilitating.

It said perhaps the most powerful arguments against the widespread use of long-term imprisonment rested not on the danger to the individual prisoners, but on its sheer economic cost and ineffectiveness.

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE SAY RYE MURDERS POINT TO VAST DRUGS RACKET

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Feb 80 p 13

[Text]

Police believe a drug syndicate responsible for the executions of New Zealanders Douglas and Isabel Wilson had operated on the west coast of America for more than a year.

Police say the syndicate had more than 90 members around the world, including Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, Britain, Europe and the US.

They say investigations in recent months have proved the syndicate is far bigger than any investigators believed possible.

Melbourne homicide detectives have information that the syndicate — blamed for the murders of at least 10 people around the world — has disbanded its central administration after police pressure.

But they say fragmented sections of the syndicate are operating in several countries.

By LINDSAY MURDOCH

The Wilson bodies were found buried at Rye last Easter.

The deputy head of the homicide squad, Detective Inspector Brian Ritchie, said yesterday some syndicate members still had considerable money and influence.

Inspector Ritchie returned from England recently where he interviewed many people about drug smuggling and violent crimes.

Police believe the Rye murders marked the "beginning of the end" of the syndicate heads because of extensive police inquiries begun by the Melbourne homicide squad.

One of the men Inspector Ritchie interviewed was a man believed to be the syndicate head. He is being held in London on a murder charge.

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY HOSPITAL REPORTS UPSURGE IN BARBITURATE ABUSE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Report by Graham Williams]

[Text]

The rapid growth in abuse of barbiturates by teenagers is the key factor in an 80 per cent rise in the number of drug overdose victims in the Kings Cross and Darlinghurst areas over the past year.

Several young people have died recently from barbiturate overdoses. Social workers say barbiturate abuse is one of the biggest teenage problems in the inner city.

"Barbiturates are now all the rage as street drugs, and they are very dangerous drugs indeed," Professor Denis Wade, professor of clinical pharmacology at St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst, said yesterday.

"There is not much margin of safety between an anaesthetic dose and an overdose of barbiturates. They act as depressants on the central nervous system; and when taken with alcohol their effects are enhanced.

"It is very difficult to get people off barbiturates when they are hooked on them, and addicts often undergo personality changes."

The hospital's accident and emergency unit treats an average of nearly four drug overdose victims a day and Professor Wade said that most of these were victims of barbiturate overdoses.

The centre treated 1411 overdose victims in 1979 compared with 788 in 1978.

Figures issued yesterday showed that November was the worst month, with 170 cases being treated — nearly six a day. The number fell to 130 in December, but rose to 136 last month.

"Barbiturates are very dangerous drugs in overdose, and many young people who take them together with alcohol don't realise that the alcohol makes them even more dangerous," Professor Wade said.

"A person who becomes addicted to barbiturates develops a more brittle personality — he or she is readily offended and slightly paranoid."

Bill Crews, director of the Crisis Centre at the Wayside Chapel, Kings Cross, said: "The kids seem to be able to get barbiturates as easily as lollies."

"I'm appalled at the ease with which they can obtain these prescription drugs. A lot pop them along with alcohol and overdose accidentally, or inject them into their arms."

"I know three young people who have died of barbiturate overdoses in the past few weeks, and several who died last year. It's a terrible situation that nobody seems to care about."

The NSW Drug and Alcohol Authority is very worried about the upsurge in barbiturate abuse, according to its secretary, Mr Brian Stewart.

"The authority will consider

recommending much tighter restrictions on the ability of doctors to prescribe barbiturates," he said.

Mr Stewart could not say if the authority would attempt to classify barbiturates in the same highly restricted schedule as narcotics.

Mr Crews said that since the drug Mandrax had been put into this schedule, its abuse had greatly declined.

"Some teenagers will always abuse drugs, but I feel strongly that barbiturate prescribing should be greatly curbed because so many are overdosing on barbiturates, often accidentally."

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AUSTRALIA

WEST AUSTRALIA REPORTED TOUGHEST ON DRUG OFFENDERS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

CANBERRA: More drug offenders in WA receive long prison sentences than similar offenders in other States, according to a survey by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

The study found that 17.1 per cent of WA prisoners serving terms of at least five years' gaol had been convicted of drug offences.

Two States—South Australia and Tasmania—had no inmates serving five-year sentences for drug offences.

In New South Wales, 6.7 per cent of prisoners serving sentences of at least five years were drug offenders. The comparable figure for Queensland was two per cent and for Victoria 1.2 per cent.

Details of the study are included in a report called "The Management of Long-Term Prisoners in Australia," by two AIC researchers, Dr G. Wardlaw and Mr D. Biles.

The researchers surveyed 510 long-term prisoners (those serving gaol sentences of five years or more), representing 17 per cent of the total.

Mr Biles said last night that the survey results suggested either that

WA had a more serious drug problem than the other States or that people convicted of drug offences in WA received longer sentences.

The study found that 17.1 per cent of long-term prisoners in WA were serving sentences for homicide. This was the same percentage as applied to long-term drug offenders in WA.

A further 19.6 per cent of long-term prisoners were serving sentences for robbery and 18.8 per cent for rape.

The national figures were 35.1 per cent of long-term prisoners serving sentences for homicide, 18.8 per cent for robbery and 14.5 per cent for rape.

The report said that long-term prisoners (those sentenced to five years' gaol or more) represented almost 30 per cent of the 10,000 prisoners in Australia.

The report said that there had been a significant increase in long-term prisoners in Australia in the past 10 years.

The increase was not only in the actual numbers of long-term prisoners, but also in the proportion of long termers in the overall prison population.

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AUSTRALIA

JUSTICE WARNS DRUG COURIERS RISK LONG SENTENCES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 6 Feb 80 p 4

[Report by Prue Innes]

[Text]

The Court of Criminal Appeal yesterday gave the clearest possible direction to Victorian courts to deal harshly with drug couriers.

Mr. Justice Starke said people contemplating acting as drug couriers must know they risked long jail sentences.

He was presiding over an appeal by the man who received Victoria's highest sentence for importing heroin.

The court unanimously dismissed the appeal, by Allan Leonard Combey, against a 15-year sentence imposed by Judge Somerville in the County Court last August on a charge of having imported 285 grams of heroin.

Mr. Justice Starke said: "If the courts by their example, and this court by giving a lead to the trial judges, are able largely to cut off the supply to those vultures who conduct the industries, then we will have struck a blow for the enormously unhappy individuals who throughout this country are dying of heroin addiction."

Combey, 36, unemployed, of Como Parade, Mentone East, who

pleaded guilty, appealed on Monday against the sentence.

Heroin with a street value of \$525,000 was found in a corset he was wearing at Tullamarine airport on December 13, 1978 after returning from South-East Asia.

He said: "I just thought I could make a buck out of it," when questioned by narcotics agents.

The court yesterday said it could find no error by Judge Somerville in imposing the 15-year term.

The maximum sentence under the Customs Act is 25 years in jail for traffickable quantities of less than 1.5 kilograms.

Mr. Justice Starke said he agreed with a remark by Judge Somerville that although it was usually the courier and not the principal who was caught, without couriers the illegal drugs would not be smuggled into the country.

"They are the people who make it possible for the principals to conduct their nefarious business," he said.

Mr. Justice Starke said drug trafficking was one area where harsh sentences were relevant in deterring others, although he had doubts that increasingly heavy sentences acted as a deterrent in some other crimes.

"A person approached in Australia to go overseas and bring in drugs has plenty of time to think about it (the risk of a heavy jail sentence)," he said.

"If one of the things he weighs is that he is going to get a very heavy and severe sentence of this nature, he will be dissuaded in my view from undertaking the operation."

"I am of the opinion that the time has come for the message to be clearly spelled out by this court to those who are minded to endeavor to run the gauntlet, that if they are caught they will be visited with the most severe and harsh penalties."

"In this way it may be hoped that such people will be deterred, and the drug traffic in this country will diminish."

"In this case, Combey, you played for high stakes, you lost, and the game is now forfeit."

Mr. Justice Starke rejected a submission by Mr. Peter Faris, for Combey, that the sentence was higher than usual. He said it was difficult to say that the courts had indicated what was a normal sentence or the "going rate", particularly as the penalties had been changed so many times.

Justices Anderson and Fullagar agreed with Mr. Justice Starke.

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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE ODYSSEY PROGRAM SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY

Leaders Deny Charges

Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Feb 80 p 2

[Report from Shaun McIlraith, Medical Correspondent]

[Text]

**Allegations of cult practices and financial mismanagement in the Odyssey House drug rehabilitation program in Australia were strongly denied by its leaders yesterday.**

They said a smear campaign against Odyssey had been instigated by a few residents of the Melbourne suburb of Templestowe, who objected to Odyssey establishing a residential program in a former seminary there.

Photocopies of allegations made in a November issue of the American magazine, New York, have been sent anonymously to NSW parliamentarians.

The magazine claimed that in Australia Odyssey is "ripping off" the community by sending to the US parent movement 30 per cent of the money it raises privately and obtains from government.

Odyssey in America is being investigated by the New York State Attorney-General following charges by a former employee that its founder, Dr Judianne Densen-Gerber, is using program funds to support

an extravagant lifestyle.

Through mismanagement and improper use of funds US Odyssey has over-spent by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Inspired by its founder, the Odyssey movement demands unswerving loyalty from addicts and indulges in bizarre, cultish practices, such as lighting candles to Dr Densen-Gerber.

Mr Walter McGrath, a Sydney businessman who is chairman of the James McGrath Foundation which administers Odyssey in NSW, and Mr Milton Luger, the Odyssey vice-president in charge of operations in Australia, said yesterday that all but one of the allegations were unfounded or deliberate distortions.

They accepted that the New York State Attorney-General was inquiring into Odyssey affairs but Mr Luger said he was re-investigating charges dating back to 1974 made by a few disgruntled employees who had been fired for alleged incompetence.

Similar charges had been dismissed as baseless in 1975.

Mr Luger said Odyssey had written to the State Attorney-General's office offering to make

all its records available and pointing out that an audit for 1969-1978 by the New York State Audit Group had shown no irregularities.

He said the \$41,000 paid in affiliation fees to the American parent organisation in 1978, when Odyssey was starting in Sydney covered the costs of visiting American staff and two visits by Dr Densen-Gerber.

The \$37,000 in affiliation fees in 1979 was about 6 per cent of Odyssey's total budget of \$607,000. Some of this money was retained in Australia for developmental purposes, he said.

Rejecting the allegation that Odyssey is an iron-disciplined cult, Mr McGrath said: "People can leave any time they like."

"With the head of the 'cult' living in New York, how the hell can it be maintained in Campbelltown where Odyssey has a residential program and Templestowe?" he asked.

Mr Luger said that in a detailed reply by Dr Densen-Gerber to every point in the New York magazine article, she said candles had been lit during marathon Odyssey sessions "as a sign of commitment to the program and to each other" —



State Government Support

Melbourne THE AGE in English 4 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

The State Government had no intention to withdraw its support to the Odyssey drug rehabilitation scheme, the Acting Premier, Mr. Thompson, said yesterday.

"No submission has been made, nor any evidence presented which would give us reason to worry," Mr. Thompson said.

His statement follows calls by Odyssey opponents to freeze all Government contributions to the scheme. An Insight report in 'The Age' on Saturday revealed \$31,000 a year from Australian charity funds would be channelled to the US.

The report also said that the New York State Attorney-General's Department was investigating allegations of misappropriation and misuse of Government subsidies.

The State Government has budgeted \$250,000 to help operate the centre being established at Lower Plenty.

A draft agreement provides for the founder of Odyssey House Institute Inc., Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, to be paid \$12,000 in consultancy fees plus some travelling expenses.

One of the Odyssey organisers, Opposition health spokesman, Mr. Tom Roper, said there was nothing wrong with paying such fees.

"The Health Commission often pays similar consultancy fees to various experts.

"If you need services you have to pay to get them."

Mr. Roper said the State needed funds for other types of heroin treatment programmes, in addition to Odyssey.

He said he deplored the fact that the Government had rejected requests for \$187,000 for heroin treatment programmes in non-metropolitan areas.

The Liberal MLA for Ballarat South, Mrs. Joan Chambers, said she objected to the amount of money being provided by the Government for Odyssey when local programmes did not get assistance.

"We have a local programme which treats people with heroin, alcohol and other drug problems and in the past three years we have treated 150 people successfully."

Mrs. Chambers said this was a better success rate than that claimed by Odyssey and involved only a fraction of the costs.

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AUSTRALIA

DRUGS COMMISSION HEARS EVIDENCE INVOLVING TRAVEL AGENCY

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 14 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] Allegations that the Country Party Leader, Mr Punch, made about \$20,000 from illegal drugs and gambling were apparently made without a "tittle of evidence", the Royal Commissioner into Drug Trafficking said yesterday.

Mr Justice Woodward said "Little has arisen from these unfortunate allegations."

The Royal Commission was reconvened last year after Mr Punch said in State Parliament that the Deputy Mayor of Leichhardt, Alderman Daniel Casey, had channelled the money into Labor Party funds.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Woodward said he had requested assistance from Mr Punch but all he had done was write back saying he was claiming privilege.

"The people of NSW have been told by a person, who they are entitled to assume is a reliable politician, that there is evidence available that money has been paid.

"In the circumstances the people are entitled to know whether that is true or false."

He said that if people were unfortunately thrust into the limelight, the politician who made the allegations was the person who should be blamed.

Mr Punch was in Gilgandra last night, campaigning in the Castlereagh by-election. He said he would not comment on Mr Justice Woodward's statements now, but at an "appropriate time."

Presenting evidence yesterday, Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, said Wings Travel Pty Ltd had been used "persistently and consistently" by people heavily involved in drug trafficking and their associates.

He said William Sinclair, who is in Thailand on drug charges, was a founder of the company and Murray Stewart Riley, who had strong links with organised crime in NSW and the United States, was involved at its inception.

Mr Gyles said that Sinclair provided Riley with a letter which described him as an executive of Wings.

Mr Justice Woodward said that within 12 months of the date of the letter, Riley was involved in one of the biggest importations of marihuana into Australia.

Mr Gyles said the commission would be calling Riley to give evidence about Wings.

He also said that every drug syndicate except one named in the commission's report last year had used Wings Travel and that Riley appeared to be the connection between the

drug couriers and the company.

Another founding director of Wings, Father Edward Brian O'Dwyer, said in evidence that William Sinclair had introduced him to Riley.

Father O'Dwyer said he did not recall that Riley had failed to appear before the Royal Commission into organised crime 1973-74.

Father O'Dwyer said that to his knowledge Riley "moved about the city freely and he was instrumental in introducing some police business into Wings."

He also said that Sinclair's practice of giving people cards identifying them as Wings Travel employees was "very foolish," but there was nothing he could do about it.

Father O'Dwyer said he was "locked into" Wings" because of a 60 per cent interest he then held in the company and Sinclair was a "very, very difficult man."

When Mr Justice Woodward asked Father O'Dwyer what stopped him from sack-

ing Sinclair, he replied: "My own physical weakness."

He also said that when the company was facing liquidity problems he had borrowed \$27,000 from a Mr Bob Evans on short term.

He said he had known Mr Evans, who ran a hotel, for about 15 months and had at times had an SP betting account with a debit of "some thousands" at the hotel.

Father O'Dwyer said that some weeks later the money was repaid after Mr Paul Dole, who had gained a share in Wings, had secured a loan from Alderman Casey.

He said Mr Dole and he had not told Norman Ross Travel, which then had a 50 per cent share in Wings, about the liquidity problem because they considered it their duty to take care of the debt.

Earlier in the hearing, Mr Justice Woodward declared that the matter involving a complaint about a story by 2JJ journalist, Mr P. D. Jack, was closed.

The hearing continues today.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

DRUG COMMISSION EXAMINES CHARGES AGAINST ALDERMAN

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING-HERALD in English 5 Feb 80 p 3

[Text]

There was no evidence that the deputy Mayor of Leichhardt, Alderman Daniel Casey, was involved in the supply of drugs, the NSW Royal Commission into drug trafficking was told yesterday.

Mr R. V. Gyles, QC, counsel assisting the commission, said he was unable to put any evidence of Alderman Casey's involvement in drug distribution or supply before the court.

Later Alderman Casey denied that he was involved in the importation of drugs and said he abhorred drug trafficking.

However, the commission will "examine closely" Alderman Casey's association with people involved in drugs.

Mr Gyles said two substantial allegations had been made against Alderman Casey in the NSW Parliament last year which were within the commission's terms of reference.

They were that Alderman Casey and his company, Balmain Welding Pty, Ltd, were involved in the distribution and supply of drugs and also in "illegal or improper activities" connected with drugs.

Mr Gyles said an investigation into the first allegation was difficult "unless someone comes forward with some material which positively supports the allegation."

He said that having taken into account all the evidence and "searching investigation" into Alderman Casey's affairs "we are unable to put before your honour any such evidence, even of a hearsay kind."

"In one sense this is sufficient to dispose of the first allegation," he said.

"However, it is what may be called a no-evidence finding and that has unsatisfactory features when the allegation has been made initially by apparently responsible members of the community."

Mr Gyles said it was "desirable" for Mr Justice Woodward to examine the evidence closely and to see "whether it is possible to make a positive finding in Mr Casey's favour."

For Alderman Casey to clear his name, Mr Gyles said, he would have the difficult task of proving a negative case.

The commission's investigators had found that Alderman Casey's business was

very substantial and provided substantial and genuine income.

Mr Gyles said there has only one receipt, of \$19,000, in Alderman Casey's income which "has features of suspicion about it."

Mr Gyles said it had been alleged that Balmain Welding had employed Stanley Smith, known as one of Sydney's most feared criminals, when he was not employed "in any normal sense."

In a statement read to the court, Alderman Casey, of Wisbeach Street, Rozelle, said he had known the Smith family since he was a boy, had taught Stanley Smith to box in the Police Boys' Club and started his welding business with William Smith, Stan's father.

"Though Stan Smith's attendance at work in recent years would have been regarded as unsatisfactory in any employee with whom I did not have some special relationship, I kept him on the payroll because of my deep friendship with his family and the debt of loyalty I owed them," Alderman Casey said.

Alderman Casey will continue to give evidence to the commission this morning.

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

SNIFFER DOGS TRAINED FOR USE BY AUSTRALIA, NEIGHBORS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Feb 80 p 4

[Text]

AUSTRALIA's stray dog population has been enlisted by the Federal Government to fight drug trafficking.

Yesterday 20 outcast dogs began an intensive seven-week course before joining Customs officers around Australia and in South-East Asia to sniff out drug consignments.

The dogs were collected by Customs officials from council pounds, through answers to newspaper advertisements and from breeder organisations.

Ten officers from police and Customs forces in Fiji, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Tonga are also taking part and will each select one of the strays to join their country's drug law enforcement agencies.

The others will be sent to Bureau of Customs offices at ports and airports around Australia.

The director of the bureau's dog training unit, Mr Ian Foster, said yesterday that dogs taking part in the course were a mixture of cross-breeds and pure-breeds.

"We're not looking for dogs which are particularly well bred," he said. "What we want are dogs of a particular temperament which are alert, inquisitive, hyperactive, individualistic and have a frantic desire to retrieve objects."

"Most of the dogs taking part in this course are German shepherds, but there are also golden retrievers and labradors."

Mr Foster said he hoped the unit would train about 70 dogs this year and there would be further courses involving international drug agencies.

"Some of the drugs they will be detecting will probably be on their way to this country," he said.

The bureau was always looking for dogs to join courses, he said, but only about one in 40 was selected for detection work.

"We would like anyone who has to give up their dog for one reason or another, who believes it is the right sort for drug work, to contact us," Mr Foster said.

"That way the outcasts might have the chance to make a significant contribution to stopping the drug trade."

CSO: 5300

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN POSSESSION CHARGE--Perth.--A Supreme Court jury yesterday acquitted a 29-year-old Melbourne man of importing heroin into Australia. But it convicted Ahment Djemal Zibillari of possessing imported heroin without reasonable excuse. He was remanded for sentence. Zibillari, of Broadmeadows, Victoria, pleaded not guilty to importing heroin and possessing imported heroin. The court was told during a three-day trial that 964 grams of 68 per cent pure heroin was found in two plastic bags in a film projector. The heroin was said to be worth \$500,000. [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 14 Feb 80 p 5] Zibillari said he left his job at the General Motors-Holden car factory in Melbourne after receiving a letter from his family in Cyprus saying that his mother was seriously ill with cancer. She had been sent from her home in Cyprus to a hospital in Istanbul, Turkey. He flew there, taking a film camera, some film he had taken of his wife and children in Australia and a projector he had bought in Melbourne some time ago. He intended showing the film to his mother and his relatives. When he left Istanbul to return to Australia he was not aware that somebody had placed two packets of heroin in his projector. On Monday evidence was given that a customs officer found that the sound speaker of the projector had been removed to accommodate the packets. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 13 Feb 80 p 21]

HASHISH IN MACHINE--Narcotics agents found more than 15 kilograms of hashish inside a woodworking machine imported from America, the Magistrates Court was told yesterday. Robert Albert Turner, a special investigator with the Australian Federal Police, told the court the hashish was found inside two hollow pipes which made up parts of the machine. The machine was seized from a Holden utility at Loganholme on October 11 after he and another agent had followed the vehicle from Brisbane airport. Before the court was Rodney John Sams, rural producer, of Raywood Road, Dunoon, near Lismore, New South Wales. Sams was charged with having been knowingly concerned with the importation of a traffickable quantity of cannabis resin (hashish) and with possession of the prohibited import. He was committed to the March 3 criminal sittings of the Supreme Court on both charges. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 12 Feb 80 p 15]

CONCERN OVER DRUGS--Australians think more social problems are caused by alcohol than by heroin and other hard drugs. Fifty-one percent of people questioned

in a Herald Survey put alcohol at the top of a list of problem-causing drugs. The comparable figure for heroin and other hard drugs was 32 per cent. Then followed painkillers and analgesics (7 per cent), marihuana (6 per cent) and tobacco and cigarettes (2 per cent). The older the person, the more the "new" drugs--heroin and marihuana--were seen as causing most harm in the community. Young people, on the other hand, were more inclined to take a "softer" view of heroin and a harsher view of both alcohol and painkillers. Herald Survy interviewed 2,000 people of voting age in all six States and the ACT. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 11 Feb 80 p 1]

DRUG IMPORTER SENTENCED--A man who imported cannabis resin with a street value of \$25,000 was sentenced in the District Criminal Court yesterday to five years' imprisonment with a non-parole period of 15 months. William James Burland, 33, scaffolder, of Illawong Avenue, Bondi, pleaded guilty to charges of importing and possessing the drug. Judge Godfrey-Smith was told that Burland's baggage was checked on June 18 last year by Customs officials at Sydney Airport. They found the drug in 17 condoms. A narcotics investigator, Mrs Pam Bowman, told the court that Burland was returning from Nepal. In his statement to her he had said he bought the drug for about \$500 in Katmandu. Mrs Bowman said Burland had 321 grams of cannabis resin oil, a small quantity of cannabis resin and a small quantity of cocaine. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 9 Feb 80 p 27]

POTENTIAL DEALER SENTENCED--A Supreme Court judge yesterday sentenced a 19-year-old apprentice mechanical fitter to three years' gaol with a 10-month minimum for possession of drugs with intent to supply. Mr Justice Wickham said he believed that Mario Rossillo, of Aurelain Street, Palmyra, was setting himself up as a small-time dealer. Rossillo had pleaded guilty to possessing three capsules, containing 21 grams of opium, and about 1000 doses of a bromide drug called STP. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Feb 80 p 18]

DRUG BOOK WITHDRAWN--The State Library Board has ordered a book dealing with the cultivation of the drug cocaine to be withdrawn from public libraries. The State Librarian, Mr R. Sharman, said yesterday that the board had agreed to his recommendation to withdraw the book "If You Enjoy the Pleasures of Cocaine This Book May Save Your Life" by Adam Gottlieb. "In this case, the decision to buy the book had apparently been taken in the belief that it aimed at helping, and perhaps curing, those addicted to cocaine, he said. "The book turned out to be quite different, hence its withdrawal." The book was criticised in a letter to THE WEST AUSTRALIAN and a controversy developed over its availability in public libraries. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN 1 Feb 80 p 18]

\$6 MILLION MARIHUANA CROP--A 25-year-old farmer was arrested while allegedly driving a truck carrying marihuana worth \$750,000, Central Court of Petty Sessions was told yesterday. The court was told that police raided a Coona-barabran farm on Wednesday and found a marihuana crop worth \$6 million. Nunzio Greco, 25, farmer, of Farm 1440 Bilbul, via Griffith, entered no plea to charges of possessing and supplying Indian hemp at Londonderry, NSW, on Wednesday. The police prosecutor, Sergeant K. Williams, said Greco owned the Coona-barabran property. He alleged that Greco was part of a syndicate cultivating Indian hemp and that large sums of money were passing through his hands. Refusing bail, Mr J. Flynn, SM, said Greco might expect to receive a substantial sentence if the charges were proved. [Excerpts] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 Feb 80 p 9]

\$7.5 MILLION MARIHUANA CROP--Melbourne: Melbourne Drug Bureau detectives have uncovered a \$7.25 million marihuana crop in southern NSW. The detectives found the 10,000 plant crop after raiding two vineyards at Fuston, 100km south-east of Mildura, late on Wednesday. They also found a loaded 0.38-calibre revolver and thousands of dollars in a farmhouse on the property. Two grape growers, aged 51 and 31, were detained and were being interviewed last night. [Excerpts] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Jan 80 p 4]

BRISBANE DRUGS THEFT--Drugs and \$49 were stolen from the Strathpine day and night chemist shop in Gympie Road late on Wednesday night or early yesterday. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 1 Feb 80 p 3]

CANNABIS BUST--In northern Tasmania two men are to appear in Launceston magistrate's court this afternoon following the seizure of cannabis worth 4500,000 [figure as printed]. Drug bureau detectives recovered the cannabis in a raid on a property at Longford, 25 kilometers from Launceston. More than 2,000 Indian hemp plants were also seized during the raid. [Text] [OW261433 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Mar 80 OW]

CSO: 5300

CSO: 5300



BURMA

NIB, CID SEIZE 21 KG OF HEROIN

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

RANGOON, 4 Mar—A team comprising men from the Criminal Investigation Department and No 2 Military Intelligence Section, as instructed by the National Intelligence Bureau, seized 18 kilogrammes of heroin on 29 February morning and three kilogrammes on 2 March.

The team, acting on information received, was lying in wait by a stream under the 5-mile bridge on Taunggyi - Shwenyaung motor road near Banbwe village-tract in Taunggyi Township on the morning of 29 February when it saw four persons coming along the road, each carrying a bag. The team stopped and searched them and seized from them 18 kilogrammes of heroin. The four persons are Aik Chin (a) Shauk Chin (a) Yin Saw Chin of Wungyi Road, Yayayekwin Ward, Taunggyi; Nyar Shauk Li (a) Lauk Kyan of the same road; Yin Saw San and

Aik Lu. A case has been opened against them at Taunggyi No 1 Police Station under Section 124/80 and under Narcotic Drugs Law Section 6 (b) /7 (b).

The team also seized one .32 pistol of West German make and 17 rounds of ammunition from Aik Chin (a) Shauk Chin (a) Yin Saw Chan, and one .32 pistol of Czechoslovak make, one BZOR 70 calibre (765), one magazine and six rounds of ammunition from Nyar Shauk Li (a) Lauk Kyan. Action is being taken against them under Section 125/80 and Shan State Arms Order 12 (a).

On 2 March three kilogrammes of heroin were seized when Lauk Kyan Yam's house at Banbwe village in Taunggyi Township was searched.

The total amount of heroin seized from them was 21 kilogrammes. NAB

CSO: 5300

BURMA

ROUND UP OF TRAFFICKERS, DISTRIBUTORS NET 26

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

RANGOON, 4 Mar—Altogether 26 persons who were included in the trafficking of heroin from Taunggyi and distributing and selling them at Rangoon and Mandalay were rounded up by the joint efforts of the CID and the No 6 Military Intelligence Section and sent up for trial before the South Okkalapa Township Court and the Bahan Township Court.

The case was brought to light when, acting on information that on 24 October, 1979, transaction of two kilogrammes of heroin would take place at Yin Swe Restaurant, No 137, University Avenue, the CID and the No 6 Military Intelligence Section interrogated suspects Aung Win (a) Lau Phar, Kyaw Thein (a)

Kyan Hau Lin, Maung Myint and driver Ye Myint (a) Ba Than.

Following the interrogation, two kilos of heroin were seized from the house of Khin Maung Aye of 299, 7th Street, 11th Ward, South Okkalapa and a case was opened against him under Sections 6 (b), 7 (b), 10 (b) and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law.

A further seizure of a Dupa Cigarette tin (one pound) of heroin and injection equipment were made at the house of U Aung Gyi and Daw Nyunt Nyunt and action was taken against them under Sections 6(b), 10 (b) of the Narcotic Drugs Law and under Section 33 (a) of the Excise Act by the Bahan PPF Station.—NAB

CSO: 5300

BUKMA

ARMS, MAKESHIFT REFINERIES SEIZED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text]

RANGOON, 4 Mar — Operation Mohein Phase 5 carried out from 23 to 29 February 1980 resulted in ten enemy dead and one captured.

Arms captured comprised six M-16 rifles, one HK-33 rifle, two carbines and one burnt rifle, seven M-16 magazines, two carbine magazines, nine HK-33 magazines, 405 rounds of 5.56 mm bullets, 16 rounds of .30 carbine bullets, and seven assorted mines.

Buildings captured comprised five opium refining huts; two 20-man barracks, two ten-man barracks, ten barracks each capable of housing three or four persons, one big godown, two small godowns, 65 residential huts of all sorts, three kitchen huts and one stable for mules and horses.

Equipment captured comprised a one-kilogram

packet of what is believed to be brown opium, six one-kilogramme packets of brown opium powder of 999 brand, one 2-kilogramme packet of No 3 grade heroin, a square hole of four feet by four feet and two feet deep containing unknown white powder weighing about 675 kilogrammes, eight kilogrammes of unknown white powder, 120 gallons of opium solution, 33 gallons of treated liquid opium, five gallons of brown-coloured chemicals, five bags of residue opium, 26 and half gallons of ether, 16 gallons of acid, 37 gallons of methylated spirit, ten gallons of phenol, 380 gallons of unknown chemicals, ten 100-pound bags of ammonium chloride, 61 50-pound bags of Japanese made chemical powder bearing trade mark SOTC, 28 kilogrammes of soda,

seven bags of unknown white chemical powder, one tenkilo packet valuable chemicals used in refining opium, 108 packets of chemicals used in refining heroin No 3, two Sony walkie-talkies, one 999 stamp, a mould for making counterfeit old coins, one radio, one Robin air compressor, two pairs of 15-kilo scales, three pairs of small scales, one pair of 60-kilogramme scale, four boxes of weights, 23 assorted weights, four burnt weighing machines, eight lanterns, four huge pans, 43 large basins, 15 medium-sized basins, 12 small basins, 33 blue pails, two lab glass jars, two coils of plastic pipes, six tins with handles for mixing liquid opium, one big iron pail, one Kawasaki engine, one square zinc receptacle used in refining opium and over 367 assorted containers. —NAB

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

HEROIN SEIZURE--Rangoon, 7 Mar--A packet of heroin with a street value of K 100 and a hypodermic syringe believed to have been used for heroin injection were seized from one Maung Tun alias Khway Kaung (26) of No 46, 16th Street at the corner of Maha Bandoola and 36th Streets by a police party yesterday. (H) [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 8 Mar 80 p 8]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

SEARCH FOR MARIHUANA CROPS IN WEST JAVA

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 6 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

DJAKARTA, 4 Jan—Authorities in West Java have stepped up efforts to track down locations of ganja (marijuana) plantations reported to have been in existence and spreading in many districts of the province's mountainous and rugged region, *PAB* (Armed Forces Bulletin) reported today.

If no proper and effective counter-measures are taken by the provincial administration, the province is expected to soon become the biggest ganja supplier in Java, the bulletin quoted its sources as saying.

Seven districts are known to have been growing the illicit plant for some time, and villagers

have been driven by attractive purchase offers from traffickers in Djakarta to expand plantations, or to mix the ganja in between other crops, the report said.

The mountainous region difficult of access to outsiders is well suited to illicit growing of the narcotic plant which grows well in the area and can be harvested every three months, assuring farmers of a sizeable additional income, according to the report.

The narcotic plant is also known to have been under clandestine cultivation in various Sumatra provinces, notably Aceh.

*NAB/AFP*

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Opium Arrest

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Jan 80 p 6

[Text]

**PETALING JAYA.**  
Mon. — A Hong Kong Chinese medicine broker was fined \$9,000 or two years' jail and ordered to receive four strokes of the rotan by the magistrate's court here today for possession of 930.44 grams of prepared opium.

Sze Bing Wong, 47, had earlier pleaded guilty to committing the offence at Subang International Airport about 9 a.m. on Dec. 19.

**Black substance**

Supt. of Customs Mr Choong Kon Sim, prosecuting, told the court that

Sze was screened by a security guard, Nari bin Huri, before entering the departure lounge at the airport.

Sze had checked in for a flight to Singapore/Hong Kong, he said.

Mr. Choong said on searching Sze, Nari found a packet in his coat pocket. The packet contained a black substance.

Suspecting the black substance to be opium, Nari continued to search Sze and found two more packets, in his left and right socks. Each packet was fastened to his leg by a rubber band.

Sze was subsequently surrendered to the Customs authority at the airport together with his luggage.

Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jan 80 p 6

[Text]

**IPOH, Wed.** — Carpenter Yip Yew Ming, 22, was today sentenced to three years jail and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan for having 8.41 grammes of heroin at Trorng Road, Changkat Jerling, Taiping, about 4 p.m. on March 9.

Three others, Loh Ah Caye, 27, Chow Kam Yin, 19, and Phang Beng Fatt, 30, who were jointly charged with Yip were acquitted and discharged when Prosecuting Officer Chief Inspector Harbajan Singh offered no further evidence against them.

Sentence Appealed

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jan 80 p 14

[Excerpts]

IPOH, Fri. — A second hand car dealer who had been convicted for having dadah, told the High Court today that he was not "trying to play the fool" during the proceedings against him in the lower court last year.

The man, Adnan bin Osman, 28, who was appealing against a three-and-a-half year jail sentence for having dadah, said he respected the court.

On Aug. 13 last year, the Ipoh Magistrate's Court found him guilty of two charges of having 0.51 gms of heroin and 0.39 gms of morphine at the back of a house along Kinta Avenue off Jalan Anderson about 10.05 a.m. on April 25 last year.

He was sentenced to two years' jail for having the heroin and 18 months for having morphine — the sentences to run consecutively.

Adnan also asked the court to reduce the sentence, saying it was harsh and excessive.

Mr Chan allowed the appeal and ordered the sentences to run concurrently instead of consecutively.

Life Sentences

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Jan 80 p 15

[Text]

PENANG, Wed. — The High Court today sentenced two fish-mongers to life imprisonment and ordered them to be given 14 strokes of the rotan each for trafficking in 50.95 kilograms of raw opium.

Mr Justice Gunn Chit Tuan passed sentence on Tan Soon Lye, 24, and Khoo Ah Peng, 36, after finding them guilty of jointly trafficking in the drug.

Tan and Khoo committed the offence with two others still at large at the Church Street pier at 10.45 p.m. on June 12, 1978.

The Judge said Parliament had empowered the court to use its discretion to impose either a life sentence or the death penalty on those guilty of trafficking under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

The DPP, Encik Hashim bin Datuk Yusoff, in pressing for the death sentence said the substantial quantity of opium involved had a street value of \$60,000.

Encik Hashim said Khoo met Tan that night after taking the opium from a house in Jalan Chor Sin Kheng.

They then went with two other persons to Church Street pier.

"Khoo was probably the master mind. They had a pre-arranged plan to convey the opium," Encik Hashim said.

**'The brains'**

He added a woman staying in the Jalan Chor Sin Kheng house had testified that Khoo was her tenant and there was no reason for her to lie.

Mr Triptipal Singh, counsel for Khoo, said in his submission there was no evidence to show that there was common intention between Khoo and Tan to commit any crime.

He said the opium, which was contained in a bag, was found in a car with the registration number "PM 913" and not in Khoo's car.

Counsel added Khoo stopped his car near the Church Street pier on the night in question because of a steering fault.

Three persons in the car "PM 913" then stopped behind Khoo's car and asked him to help carry a bag from the vehicle's boot.

Mr Jag-Jit Singh, counsel for Tan, said his client was innocent and had been made use of by Khoo.

#### Heroin Offense

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Jan 80 p 12

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.** — Taxi driver Tan Boon Sze, 35, was sentenced to four years jail by the Sessions Court here today for having heroin.  
Court President Puan Siti Norma binti Yaakob also ordered him to be given six strokes of the rotan.

Salesman, Lim Lee Phin, 28, who was jointly charged with him was acquitted by the court yesterday.

Lim was found guilty of having 12.60 grams of the drugs at his house in Jalan Yap Ah Shak here at 5 p.m. on Nov 6, last year.

#### Medical Student Gets Life

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Jan 80 p 11

[Text]

**MUAR, Mon.** — A former University of Malaya medical student was sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to be given three strokes of the rotan yesterday when he was found guilty of dadah trafficking.

The student, Agos bin Haji Adnan, was charged with trafficking in 1,000 rolls of cannabis (ganja) weighing 83 gms at Jalan Jeram Batu, Muar, at 6 p.m. on Nov. 5, 1978.

Sessions Court Presi-

dent Encik Abdul Kadir Musa described Agos as a bright young man who became a victim of circumstances.

#### Fortunate

"However, life imprisonment is inevitable in view of the seriousness of the offence. I cannot have it reduced as the amount of the drug involved is large," he said.

"But Agos is fortunate that I only ordered him to be given three strokes of the ro-

tan because I feel that besides being very young, Agos is also a victim of circumstances.

"He is a bright boy and has no previous criminal record."

In mitigation, Mr M. Jayasingam said Agos was not only the bright boy of his family but also the only boy from his whole village to enter the university.

"But he was very unfortunate to be at home for his holidays when the police came to the house," he said.

#### Heroin Trial

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Jan 80 p 13

[Text]

**IPOH, Wed.** — The Sessions Court here postponed a heroin case today to enable the defence counsel, Mr Jeffrey Tan, to call a chemist to give evidence.

Court president Puan Rahmah binti Hussein postponed hearing to Jan. 23 after she had ordered the accused to make his defence.

Ting Thien Choy, 25, of Falim was charged with possession of 5.02gm of heroin on Jan. 11, 1978 in Jalan Simpang Empat, Menglem-

bu.

Earlier, Mr Tan submitted that there was doubt over the ownership of a straw tube which was alleged to contain heroin.

He also said the heroin could be from another case, and could not be connected with his client, and that the prosecution had not made up a prima facie case against Ting.

Chief Insp. Harbajan Singh, prosecuting, submitted that the prosecution had made up a prima facie case.



#### Heroin Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

IPOH, Mon. — Butcher, Chang Wai Hang, 22, was sentenced to two years' jail by a Magistrate's Court here today for having 0.43 grammes of heroin in front of a shop in Market Street here on Dec 20 last year. He pleaded guilty.

The same court also sentenced Tana Segaran, 28, to 18 months jail for having 0.09 grammes of heroin at Jalan Treacher in Menglembu on Dec 13, last year.

He had two previous convictions. —

#### Airport Arrest

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Jan 80 p 1

[Text]

PENANG, Sun. — A 21-year-old French girl was detained by Customs officers and 5 kg. of heroin estimated to worth \$2 million were seized at the Penang International Airport this afternoon.

The girl, believed to be a courier for an international drug trafficking syndicate, was nabbed when she checked in at 2.15 for a flight to Singapore, where she was to take a connecting flight to Zurich and London.

Customs officers broke open her fibre-glass suitcase and found 22 plastic bags of heroin in a false bottom.

The Director of Preventive Service, Deputy Director-General of Customs,

Tunku Adnan bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, said the Customs received a tip-off on Jan. 16 that a foreign girl was planning to smuggle out drugs to Europe.

A special squad of eight officers headed by Superintendent of Customs Thomas Mathews traced the girl and put her under 24-hour surveillance.

This afternoon, the girl, who was carrying a slingbag and a green suitcase, was seen getting into a taxi and heading for the airport.

There, the Customs officers picked her up and took her to the Preventive Headquarters where the bags were searched.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

REHABILITATION COMMITTEES SET UP AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jan 80 p 7

[Text]

**THE Welfare Services Ministry** has stepped up its efforts to curb dadah abuse — by setting up rehabilitation committees at district level.

Eighteen such committees have already been set up — seven in Johore, five in Penang, three in Malacca and one each in Perlis, Kelantan and the Federal Territory.

These committees, made of those interested in social welfare work, are to encourage greater public participation in dealing with the dadah problem.

The members are appointed for a three-year term by the Welfare Minister.

An official of the Ministry's Drug Rehabilitation Division said today the members would assist the welfare officers involved in the dadah rehabilitation programme.

"They will help in the rehabilitation of dadah addicts who have been

placed under the supervision of the welfare officers by the courts and who have been discharged from the rehabilitation centres", he added.

There are at present four dadah rehabilitation centres — in Bukit Mertajam, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Tampoi and Besut — which can accommodate a total of 560 dadah addicts.

Another two centres will be set up by 1982 and they will each be able to take in 300 dadah addicts.

The seven committees set up in Johore are in Kluang, Mersing, Batu Pahat, Segamat, Johore Baru, Muar and Pontian.

The five in Penang are in the North-East, Butterworth, Nibong Tebal, Bukit Mertajam and South-West districts while the three in Malacca are in Melaka Tengah, Alor Gajah and Jasin.

The one in Kelantan is in Kota Bharu and the one in Perlis is in Kangar.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS SEIZED--Lahore, March 16: The Gujranwala police seized six lakh grams of charac and 3,200 grams of opium, worth about Rs 25.6 crore, from the secret cavities of wagon No LER 6757 near Gujranwala on the night between March 9 and 10, says an official press release. These contraband items were concealed in plastic envelopes. The accused, however, managed to make good their escape in the darkness of the night. It is stated to be biggest haul of narcotics made by the Punjab Police.--PPI. [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Mar 80 p 1]

FISHING TRAWLER, SMUGGLER SEIZED --During sea patrolling off the Mekran Coast, a launch of the Pakistan Coast Guards intercepted and seized a fishing trawler engaged in smuggling charas worth Rs 6 lakh. The trawler, Al-Karimi, was seized after a hot pursuit. The Nakhuda of the launch, Dil Murad, son of Ghulam Mohammad, along with 11 crew members was arrested. A case has been registered against the smuggler and referred to military court for trial. With the acquisition of new two fast patrol boats the capability of sea patrolling by the Coast Guards has tremendously increased. The new launches are patrolling the entire coastline round the clock to prevent smuggling. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Mar 80 p 5]

THREE HELD FOR CHARAS, OPIUM--Gowalmandi Police arrested three persons on Saturday and seized 426 grams charas and 125 grams opium from their possession. The police conducted a raid on an information at Baghwan Bazar and arrested Nisar Khan on charge of keeping 52 grams charas. On his information, two more persons Shaukat alias Kekra and Saleem were arrested from Sohni Street and Chamberlain Road respectively. The accused Nisar Khan was allegedly involved in the smuggling of contraband from the tribal areas for sale in the various districts of Punjab. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Mar 80 p 3]

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED--As a result of vigorous campaign launched against smuggling, the Frontier Constabulary, Bara, has foiled the attempts on the part of smugglers and seized different goods valuing at Rs. 1,20,000/- during the course of last week. The seized articles include three Suzukis; 31 hand grenades; 12 cartridges; 88 gallons of mobile oil; 70 miscellaneous crockery items; 30 kilograms betelnuts; 14 bags of gur, 3 buffaloes; 19 sheep; two camels; foreign cloth and a sizeable quantity of contraband charas and opium. Moreover, the F. C. posted at Hangu, also seized 21 camels. Later, all the accused, along with the articles, were handed over to the concerned authorities for further necessary action. [Text] [Pishawar KHYBER MAIL in English 4 Mar 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

CHARGES FILED AGAINST DRUG STORE OWNER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

**THE MANILA** city fiscal's office yesterday filed charges of violation of the Dangerous Drugs Act against the owner of a drug company and two other persons for the illicit sale of 10,000 mogadon tablets, a regulated drug.

Charged in a complaint filed with the Manila circuit criminal court were Francisco Villanueva, owner of the Commander Drug Store in Bambang, Sta. Cruz, Manila; Willie Tolentino, warehouse checker in the same drug store; and Wilfredo Buan, a drug agent and owner of the WB Trading.

As the National Bureau of Investigation announced the filing of

the charges, the attending physician of Villanueva submitted clinical records showing that Villanueva was confined at the Cardinal Santos Memorial Hospital for heart trouble.

No bail was recommended for the provisional release of the accused.

Buan is also confined at the University of Santo Tomas Hospital for acute asthma while Tolentino is being held at the NBI headquarters.

The Food and Drug Administration informed the NBI that its recommendation for the closure or cancellation of the license of Commander Drug had been submitted to the Ministry of Health for appropriate action.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

ITALIAN SEIZED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Feb 80 p 1 BK

[Text]

AN ITALIAN man this morning was detained on suspicion of attempting to smuggle heroin out of the country, Customs officials at Don Muang Airport told the World.

He is now being detained pending investigation by Narcotics Suppression police.

The suspect, Franco Bagiacchi (46), was apprehended by Customs officials as he was about to leave the departure lounge for a Qantas flight QS-5 bound for Rome, they said.

The officials said they discovered about three kilogrammes of No. 4 heroin in eight plastic bags, hidden in a bag Franco was carrying.

The suspect did not say anything other than that he had come to Bangkok for about seven

times, the officials said. He came to Bangkok on Friday and stayed at the Siam Inter-Continental Hotel.

The officials said one kilogramme of No. 4 heroin was worth about 100,000 baht in the local black market.



*Franco Bagiacchi, after being detained by Don Muang Customs officials.*

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

HEROIN ARRESTS MADE IN CHIANG MAI

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Feb 80 p 5 BK

[Text]

**NARCOTICS** officers Wednesday arrested three men accused of possessing 2.1 kilogrammes of No. 4 first grade heroin at a Chiang Mai hotel.

The three — identified as Boontan and Khanong Luangsingh and Panya Pising—were brought to Bangkok yesterday for interrogation at the Crime Suppression Division's seventh subdivision. After interrogation they will be returned to Chiang Mai for legal action. They were initially charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell.

The arrest followed a tip-off that drugs would be delivered at the Chua Nua Hotel in Chiang Mai's Muang District. Northern Crime Suppression narcotics police lay in wait at the hotel from early afternoon, and spotted the three men arriving at about 5 p.m.

Police said the three did not resist a search, which uncovered the heroin neatly packed in six plastic bags in Boontan's possession. Picture (right) shows the three with the heroin they are accused of possessing.



CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

BURMESE FLEE DRUG PUSH--Bangkok, 4 Mar (AFP)--At least 200 Burmese rebels said to be part of the Shan United Army under the command of alleged opium warlord Khun Sa have crossed into Thailand in the wake of a push by government troops into heroin processing areas along the border, Thai police reported yesterday. The rebels crossed into the northern Thai province of Chiang Rai. It is believed the government troops uncovered at least three heroin processing plants in the jungle. The operation was supported by helicopters. Thai police said the fugitives would be pushed back into their own territory. [Text] [BK040920 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK]

CANADIANS SENTENCED FOR HEROIN--The Criminal Court yesterday sentenced two Canadians to six years imprisonment after finding them guilty of possessing 161.10 grammes of No. 4 heroin for their own consumption. Along with a woman, Julia May Fisher, who jumped bail and is still at large, Gary Edward Hornbrook and Michael Edwin Glance had previously been charged with possessing heroin with intent to sell and attempting to smuggle it out of the country. Conviction of possession of more than 100 grammes of heroin for distribution carries the death penalty. The three were arrested in their rooms in the Manora Hotel on Suriwongse Road on January 17, 1979, by Metropolitan Narcotics Unit officers. The heroin was packed in 52 condoms, some of which the accused had swallowed. Hornbrook and Glance, who admitted being heroin addicts, admitted possessing heroin, but denied attempting to smuggle it for sale. Miss Fisher, who had denied all charges, jumped bail before the court hearing started. The court yesterday dropped the charges of attempted smuggling but found Hornbrook and Glance guilty of possessing heroin. The court first handed down nine years terms against Hornbrook and Glance, but reduced them by one-third. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 80 p 3 BK]

CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

'SANTA MARTA GOLD': BLESSING, CURSE

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Mar 80 p 13

[Article by Beatriz Helena Obregon: "The 'Gold Pile of Santa Marta'--A Blessing and a Curse for Colombia"]

[Text] Some 6 years after "the gold pile of Santa Marta" became the best-known and most widely smoked type of marihuana in the world and after Colombia became the principal supplier of marihuana to the United States, the so-called "Colombian connection" has had a profound impact on Colombia's social, economic, and political life.

Colombians, who viewed the drug traffic essentially as a foreign problem until only 2 years ago, have finally become aware of the fact that the inflow of the billions of dollars which have flooded the country as a consequence of the narcotics traffic has been a joint undertaking to say the least.

Earnings from the export of marihuana and cocaine are estimated at some \$1.5 billion to \$1.6 billion a year. These earnings have provided jobs for thousands of small farmers and created what we could call a "new class" of millionaires whose families have become part of Colombia's elite.

Furthermore the drug traffic has increased violence, corrupted Colombia's political institutions, and helped to increase inflation. Too, it has obliged the government to make decisions of a political and economic nature that threaten the legitimacy of negotiations and even undermine the democratic character of the Colombian Government since it has forced the authorities to take repressive measures and effect "the militarization" of Guajira peninsula, one of the principal focuses of the production of marihuana.

Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, a senator of the Conservative Party and editor of EL SIGLO (one of Bogota's leading newspapers), asserted in a recent interview that "the drug traffic has had both positive and negative effects for Colombia." This is a very widely-held opinion in the country.

Gomez continued: "From the economic viewpoint the drug traffic has been positive but with it our entire society is being corrupted."

Nowhere else is the high level of drug traffic more evident than in the unexciting ports of Barranquilla, Riohacha, and Santa Marta located on Guajira peninsula, at one time part of the legendary Spanish colonial domain. This is the drug sales center from where 70 percent of the marihuana supply originates, according to the North American Drug Control Office.

Said traffic has been a significant source of new wealth for the forsaken and forlorn region. Furthermore, the traffic has provided economic comfort and stability to its inhabitants as well as a social mobility not seen a few years ago.

Nearly 30,000 small farmers in Guajira are involved in the cultivation of marihuana on which these individuals depend for their subsistence. For that reason economist Victor Pacheco Laborde appropriately dubbed marihuana "the blessed grass."

The growing prosperity of the peninsula is evident even outside the limits of Riohacha where a large number of old, very poor peasants line up under the heat of the tropical sun to deposit their illicit earnings.

In the meantime, the well-heeled "Mafiosi" and traffickers have built sumptuous mansions in the vicinity of Barranquilla (in earlier times the exclusive area of the city's Country Club) and drive their Mercedes Benz automobiles in gleaming splendor, buy their protection from local judges, politicians, and customs agents, and arrange the marriages of their children with members of prominent families of the country's and the region's aristocracy.

But Guajira, which has always been a center of contraband, has also witnessed a considerable increase in violence generated by the drug. This has been accompanied by a reduction in police protection which in the last analysis has converted the region into a "no man's land." In 1978, at the request of the United States, President Julio Cesar Turbay ordered the dispatch of troops (3,500 of them) to Guajira as part of the government's efforts to put an end to the marihuana traffic and at least to restore minimally the rule of law and order.

Still, vendettas and extortions along the coast are commonplace and one still sees small chartered boats, luxurious yachts, and private planes which transport more than 20,000 tons of the "gold pile of Santa Marta" to the United States.

An American who recently visited Riohacha (let us note that the U.S. embassy advises foreign visitors traveling in the region to be accompanied by a bodyguard) described the city as "a war zone after sundown." The prevailing

violence in the peninsula has reached such a point that the term "el Guajiro" has now acquired the meaning of "trafficker" throughout Colombia. Impetuous and armed, prepared "to buy at any price," the "Guajiros" have become the "terror" of the region, even in Cartagena, a city on the Caribbean coast which is relatively calm. In the same way this city is now a refuge for many honest families of Guajira who, intimidated, try to escape the violence. Barranquilla alone witnessed more than 150 murders last year.

In the meantime in Bogota, Medellin, and Cali--the country's principal cities--hundreds of clandestine laboratories which refine the cocaine brought illegally from Peru and Bolivia are operating surreptitiously. This cocaine is subsequently exported to the United States. Thus, then, the fabulous amounts of money obtained through the processing and sale of cocaine are used for the illegal acquisition of banks, airlines, and soccer clubs as well as homes, farms, automobiles, and even art works.

It is not accidental that Colombia's dealers in art works assert that the paintings of Botero (one of Colombia's most famous painters) cost more in Bogota than in New York, owing to a large extent to the fact that Colombian "nouveaux riches" involved in the drug traffic are prepared to pay the highest prices to acquire higher status and become accepted by society for which purpose they spend their illegal earnings.

Another common and traditional way of "laundering" "speculative or hot money" is through the purchase of real estate--generally mansions or luxury apartments. Jorge Miguel Camacho Latorre, one of the major builders, noted that "the funds originating from the drug traffic have become an influential factor in the escalation of the construction cycle witnessed in the Colombian capital in the last few years and which has raised the prices of real estate by some 400 to 500 percent since 1975. "That is very dangerous for economic stability," Camacho Latorre added. Furthermore, it represents a latent threat due to the fact that the latter creates a climate of immorality throughout the country. It enriches individuals overnight and this represents a powerful temptation for others who finally decide that drugs provide a better and easier alternative to make money and choose to relinquish their legal lines of work.

Between 1974 and 1978, during the administration of Colombia's President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, our government tried to ignore the drug traffic and the growing pressure by the United States that we should adopt measures that would succeed in halting said traffic. Julio Turbay Ayala, on the other hand, assumed the presidency after announcing in his campaign that he would eliminate the political guerrillas of the left, the common criminals of Bogota, and the "traffickers" of Guajira.

Colombians cannot continue to ignore the impact of the unlawful traffic because it has already become a very important and very visible fact.

Colombia was and continues to be the only country in the world where the rate of exchange of the dollar on the black market is 10 percent lower than the official rate offered for that currency by the banks. This is due to the fact that the drug traffickers do not care to explain the source of their dollars and thus prefer to sell them at a lower rate on the black market to individuals who run legitimate businesses involving the exchange of foreign currencies.

The great inflow of "hard currency" originating from the drug traffic has helped to increase Colombia's official reserves to \$4 billion, a sufficient amount of money to pay for the imports which Colombia has to make during a year. Since the government has to print Colombian pesos to buy dollars, an increase in the country's rate of inflation must necessarily follow. (Last year the inflation rate stood at 30 percent.) According to Colombian economists one-fifth of this inflation rate can easily be attributed to money earned in the export of cocaine and marihuana.

Enrique Santos Calderon, editor of the leftist review ALTERNATIVA and members of one of the most socially prominent Colombian families, asserts that the millionaire "Guajiros" have accentuated the gap between the rich and the poor in a country where there is anyhow a fairly unequal distribution of income.

Perhaps those who have felt the impact of the "hard currency" most harshly have been the Colombian politicians and bureaucrats. They have suffered extortion and been threatened with violence and death, especially in Guajira where traffickers and the Mafia in general are very strong.

On the basis of what U.S. ambassador Diego C. Asencio said, it appears that in September 1979 each policeman involved was offered \$500,000 so that he would not carry out one of the largest sweeps in the history of drugs in Colombia.

But ambassador Asencio and other U.S. officials assigned to the North American Drug Control Office in Bogota recognize that as long as drugs such as marihuana or cocaine are socially acceptable and are not considered to be dangerous by many U.S. residents, Colombia or any other country will supply them and perpetrate any type of crime so that the drugs may reach their lucrative market.

Toward the Legalization of Marihuana?

A group of highly influential Colombian researchers concluded that the only way to eliminate the corruption and economic distortions caused by the production and illegal export of drugs in Colombia is to legalize marihuana both in Colombia and the United States.

In March 1979 the National Association of Financial Institutions, a somewhat conservative organization, made known its position after deliberating

in Bogota for 2 days. Experts from the United States and Colombia also attended the meeting.

According to Ernesto Samper Pizano, executive director of said association, the government would receive more than \$168 million a year from taxes instead of spending an annual \$100 million to control drug production if marihuana were legalized.

The association is a combination of a study and analysis center and a council. It prepares and carries out socioeconomic studies on matters that affect both its member banks and the country in general.

A growing number of influential Colombians ranging from Enrique Santos Calderon, editor of the leftist review ALTERNATIVA of Bogota, to Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, one of the leaders of the Conservative Party and editor of Bogota's daily EL SIGLO, are in agreement that the only way to control the marihuana industry is to regulate it instead of repressing it.

However, the association considers that Colombia must not legalize the production and sale of the drug until the United States does so since, as the U.S. ambassador in Colombia, Diego C. Asencio, asserts, such a measure would disrupt the country through the possible loss of its good image.

Despite the fact that 11 states in the United States have legalized the possession of small amounts of marihuana, Asencio emphasized that it is very improbable that the United States will legalize the drug in the near future.

But many Colombian industrialists and politicians are beginning to think that Colombia should take the first step without taking into consideration what the United States may decide or the pressures that may be exerted on Colombia so that it may continue struggling against the drug traffic along the coast of Guajira.

Senator Abelardo Forero Benavides said that if Colombia is asked to continue using military force to eradicate drug traffic in the Guajira region then it would also be fair that the United States send its military to Florida.

Ambassador Asencio commended the efforts of the Colombian Government in its struggle against drugs, adding that "in a way the Colombians are doing more than we have done."

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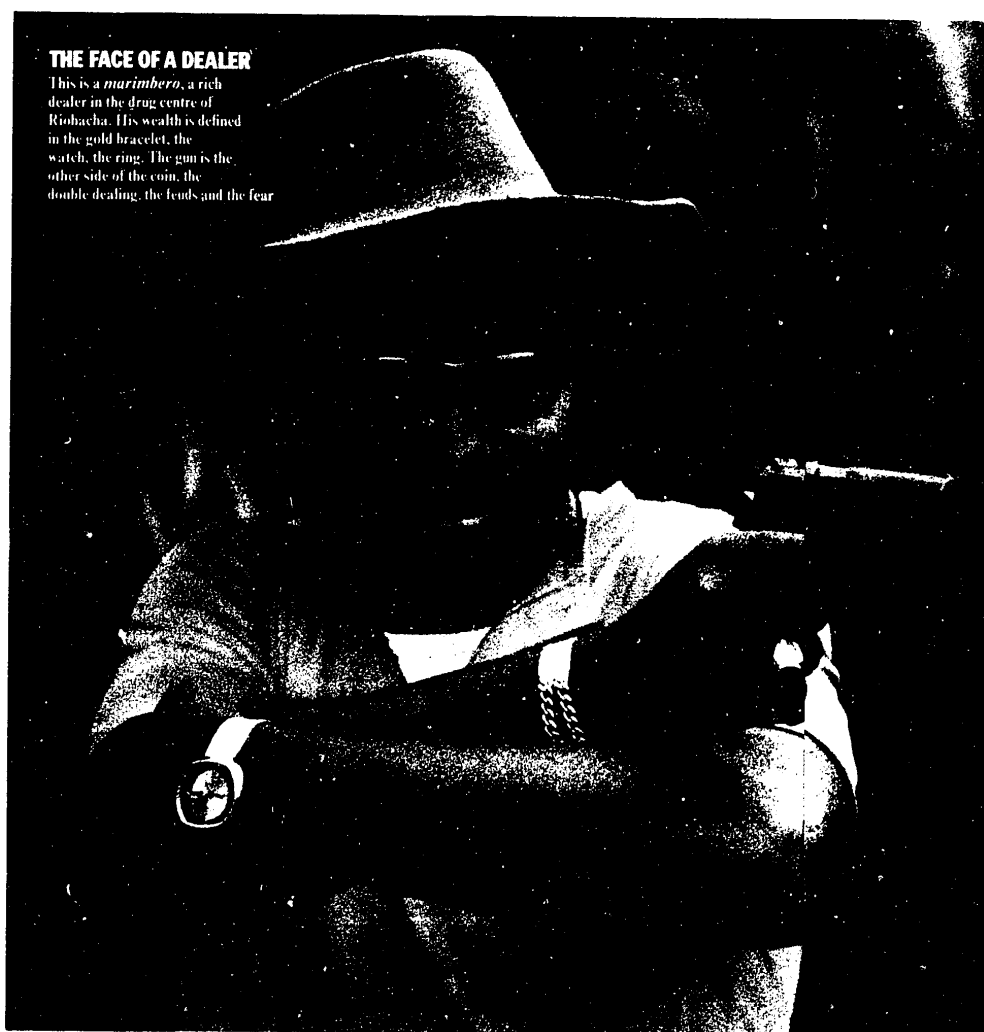
COLOMBIA

AN OVERVIEW OF THE COLOMBIAN DRUGS TRADE

London SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE in English 20 Jan 80 pp 34-41

[Article by Brian Moynahan]

[Text]



### THE SIFTING PLACE

After the marijuana is harvested, it is taken on mule-back to a glade in the Sierra Nevada, hidden from Army patrols. It is sifted to remove roots and seeds. It is then graded and shovelled into sacks. The drug, worth \$6 a pound to the growers, is now valued at \$25 and the first armed men move in to guard it. By the time it is sold on the streets in the U.S., it will be worth \$600 a pound.









Drugs are illegal in Colombia, but the law is difficult to enforce in the remote Guajira province. Sometimes the Army pick up a consignment. The soldiers open the sacks (above) and then burn the drugs; the black smoke comes from the resin. But thousands of tons get through and are smuggled into the U.S.



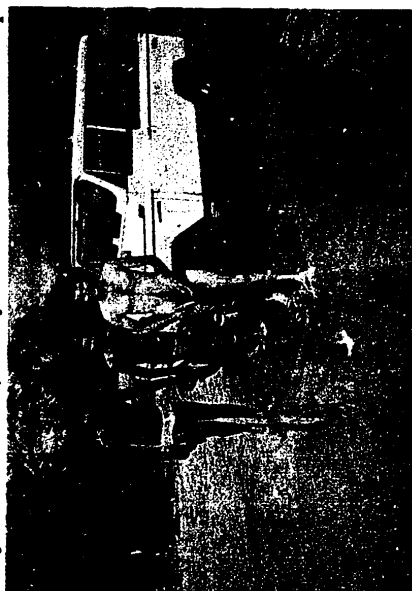
These Indians (below) are the first link in the chain. The fast-growing weed fetches them six times as much as corn or cotton, and yet needs little cultivation or fertilizer



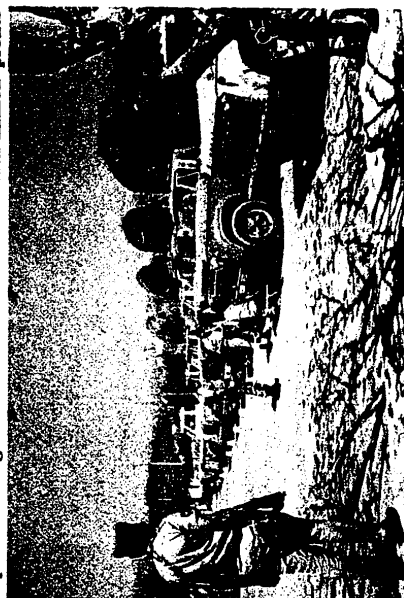
Army helicopters patrol hundreds of illegal airstrips and the coastline, looking for smugglers. It is dangerous work. Two helicopters have been shot down by heavily armed *marineros*



These dealers carry guns at all times, to protect them as much against colleagues as against the police or Army. The roads are too poor for Cadillacs, so they make do with customised Jeeps



A convoy of 20 trucks laden with marijuana was seized by an Army patrol. The trucks are impounded in Barranquilla, but they represent a slight setback to the dealer's multi-million profits



End of a *marimbero*. Gunfire resounds in the streets of Riohacha at night: this is one of 92 murders in two months. Even the police rarely venture out after nightfall



**A**t 6.30, when darkness falls in Riohacha, the mean and flyblown centre of world marijuana trafficking, the police check into their barracks. They leave the streets to the *marimberos*, the marijuana men, and their big Cherokee station wagons and their boredom and their feuds.

The shooting starts around 8 a.m. The Americans, waiting to make their connections, lock their hotel doors. That small fraction of *Riohachanos* not involved in drugs bolt their shutters. The firing is purposeful. It is not the boom-boom-boom of Latinos firing exultantly in the air. It is the occasional crack and the

irregular fusillades of shots intended to kill.

In the morning, the police let themselves out of the barracks and collect the bodies. Last May and June, 92 people were killed in Riohacha in drug feuding, as whites from the interior tried to wrest the business from the *costenos*, the Indian and Negro mixed bloods of the coast.

Marijuana is now the biggest business, by far, in Colombia. There are 250,000 acres planted with the weed, most of it in the remote Guajira province round Riohacha. More than 15,000 tons a year are smuggled into the U.S. by aircraft and ship and sold to American pot

smokers at a retail price of \$17 billion.

The marijuana is grown by peasants in wild areas, such as the Sierra Nevada south of Riohacha, that are relatively safe from Army and police raids. Both can be bought off, together with the magistrates and customs agents, but that becomes expensive. Many of the growers are Indians. They seldom smoke it themselves, though their children occasionally do. They sell it for only \$6 a pound, but that is five or six times as profitable as coffee, corn or cotton.

The crop, harvested in December, is brought down from the hills on mule back to a sorting place. Here it is sifted, to get rid of seeds and

roots, and tasted for quality by an expert known as a *catadore*. By now, it is worth \$25 a pound, and the men who deal with it are armed. They work largely in families, including children, since this reduces the risks of the double-cross and the revolver shot.

The drug is sold to a big *marimbero*, a dealer, either an individual or a family. The price has increased to \$35 a pound. The dealer packs it ready for consignment. If it is to go out by air, he may compress it in a machine so that it takes up less space; burlap sacks are good enough for sea deliveries.

The dealer makes his connection with an American, most commonly a Cuban exile from Miami who will come no closer to the Guajira or to the merchandise than a luxury hotel in Barranquilla. The sea route to the U.S. takes the ships through the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti and up to the Florida coast and beyond. It is loaded, 20 tons at a time and more, on to mother ships. These are freighters, trawlers and large, often stolen, yachts. Keeping safely outside the 12-mile limit, the mother ships rendezvous with speedboats and fast cabin cruisers that transfer the drugs ashore. A Colombian Navy warship has also been used.

Or the drug may go by air; there are more than 700 illegal landing strips in the Guajira. Americans fly down in everything from light aircraft with home-made auxiliary fuel tanks to four-engined DC6s. The marijuana is worth \$300 a pound after it has been landed on a hastily bulldozed strip in Florida, a cow pasture in Alabama, a country road in Georgia. It retails at \$600 on the streets - a 100-fold increase on the price paid to the grower in the Guajira. Pilots get \$50,000 a trip: as

a proportion of the value of a 10-ton cargo, \$6 million wholesale, he's cheap.

They do not always get through. The Guajira, at one end, and the Florida Everglades at the other, are littered with wrecked aircraft. The army commander in the Guajira, General Villarreal, found 11 crashed transports and the bodies of 10 smugglers within four months. During that period his men seized 15 aircraft and 36 boats intact and arrested 318 men. One aircraft was found neatly parked on the hard shoulder of the Guajira's main road, abandoned by its crew.

Occasionally, a big haul is made. Five soldiers of the Colombian 2nd Brigade stopped a convoy of 20 big trucks on the road from Riohacha to Barranquilla. They found 170 tons of marijuana. The consignment, owned by a Lebanese, was not 'insured': the right officials had not been paid. The Army burnt the lot.

American seizures are running at 3500 tons a year. But Coast Guard Admiral John Hayes admits: "We are at almost a wartime status, but we are interdicting only about 10 per cent. of the illegal drugs coming in."

So the Guajira flourishes.

The region's inhabitants were not noted for their charm or virtue before the influx of billions of dollars and drugs. They kill outsiders with as much gusto as each other. Ferruccio Pizzolato, an Italian missionary, worked in the Colombian jungle for several years. He suffered from rheumatism, and took a holiday on the beaches of Riohacha. His hobby was photography. One day, the missionary happened to take a picture of some men loading a boat. Pizzolato was unaware that the cargo was marijuana. He was probably still unaware when he was shot that evening and his body dumped in the Caribbean.

The Guajira towns, Riohacha, Maicao, Pajaro, Marcaders, Camarones, are all violent. The first skyscrapers are going up in Riohacha, with steel shutters and built-in gun racks. Everyone is armed. Everyone drinks whisky smuggled in from the Dutch West Indian islands. Everyone talks of money and connections. The big dealers have gold bracelets and gold watches and rings, and French sports shirts, and they drive endlessly up and down the streets in their big station wagons. One mechanic refused to fix a station wagon for a big dealer in Riohacha, on the grounds that it was a public holiday. He was shot dead in broad daylight in front of a crowd. There has been no arrest.

Illiterate *marimbero* millionaires hire composers to write music and songs and have them recorded and play them full volume on their stereos. Since the mechanic died nobody criticises a note.

The Guajira is now moving into the much smaller but more lucrative cocaine trade. Bogota, the Colombian capital, was the centre of this trade; the coco leaves were grown in Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador but the laboratories were in Bogota. Now coco shrubs are being grown in the Sierra Nevada and the leaves are processed in Guajira.

The Colombian President, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, has announced a crackdown on trafficking. The Guajira has been declared a restricted

area. Aircraft flying there without permission are liable to be shot down. Some 12,000 troops are based in Barranquilla to patrol the region. But the only aircraft shot down so far are two government helicopters hit by *marimbero* gunfire. One smugglers' aircraft was picked up by two Colombian fighters. It circled very low over Riohacha. The fighters could not open fire for fear of hitting the town. The smugglers had long range tanks, the fighters did not; and after 20 minutes they had to break off to base.

The Army have given up sending captured smugglers to Riohacha prison. The warders and magistrates are so corrupted that the prisoners speedily escape or are freed.

The President will find it difficult to be rid of the trade: it employs at least 70,000 families; its value exceeds that of the coffee crop fourfold, and it brings in over three-quarters of Colombia's foreign exchange. It might be possible to be rid of the big shots, their circular beds and their cloying mistresses. Given enough time and feuding, they would do it themselves.

But this vast business reaches so far down into Colombia that its well-established marijuana varieties - with colourful names such as Santa Marta Gold, Sierra Red, and Blue Sky Blond - look set to survive anything that can be thrown at them. Unless, of course, growing marijuana is legalised in the U.S.●



Marijuana is smuggled out by air and sea. The American aircraft (above) landed on the main road between Riohacha and Barranquilla with mechanical problems. The crew fled. The boat (below) was sunk off Riohacha with its cargo aboard. Drug money is changing the skyline of the once stagnant city: building - and undertaking - are booming

Marijuana is smuggled out by air and sea. The American aircraft (above) landed on the main road between Riohacha and Barranquilla with mechanical problems. The crew fled. The boat (below) was sunk off Riohacha with its cargo aboard. Drug money is changing the skyline of the once stagnant city: building - and undertaking - are booming







The sacks are packed with marijuana; the dealer prepares a sample 'joint'

CSO: 5300



COSTA RICA

RURAL GUARDS BEING HELD FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Sa Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Feb 80 p 6A

[Text] Several officers of the Rural Aid Guard are being held incommunicado because they were allegedly linked to marihuana traffic. The charge was made before the courts of justice.

It was revealed in the Judicial Branch that at least two of the officers have been held for a month in different jails in the metropolitan area, incommunicado and without being brought before the competent judicial authority.

It was reported that a prisoner could only be ordered to be held incommunicado by a judge. At the same time we were told that every prisoner must be brought before the courts within 24 hours of arrest. In the present case, it appears that this was not done.

Case

It was reported that there was an internal investigation of alleged large-scale marihuana trafficking in the Ministry of Public Security involving officers of the Rural Aid Guard.

The major official of that organization, Jose Francisco Peralta, was told of the case, as was Col Rolando Francis, head of the Rural Guard.

The investigation revealed that a shipment of marihuana may be linked to members of the Rural Guard and so their arrest and confinement were ordered. In the Ministry of Public Security, it is alleged that it is not a matter of detention but rather "imprisonment" because they are active members of the public forces, according to spokesmen in the Judicial Branch.

Relatives

In any case, according to our informants, the prisoners under "arrest" or "detention" have not been allowed to communicate with their relatives. All that is allowed is for them to have clothing brought to them at the various San Jose jails.

A lawyer identified as Nelson Alvarado is said to have reported the case to the Ministry of Public Security. That body named the Third Prosecutor's Agency to begin investigation. The matter was raised to the Third Judge of Instruction.

According to reports, the prisoners must be brought before the court no later than today. Aside from giving details on their stay in the jails, they will have the right to make statements about the marihuana trafficking charge.

It was reported that there are apparently two captains among the five officers involved in the situation. No further details about the case were available.

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ECUADOR

NATION SEEN AS TRANSSHIPMENT POINT FROM PERU, BOLIVIA

Drug Mafias Number 15

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] Ecuador has become an important link in the international drug trafficking chain, to the point where about 15 percent of the pure cocaine that is taken to the United States market from Peru and Bolivia passes through the country.

Hundreds of inhabitants of Ecuador's southern provinces, particularly Loja and El Oro, are involved in drug trafficking, and have even formed about 15 strong organizations which follow the slogan of the international mafia ("the mafia does not forgive") to the letter, and shoot to death the informers or stool pigeons.

In Loja especially, there are entire settlements living on the money from drugs. One of them is Cariamanga, a town in which over three quarters of the residents are engaged in the illegal business overtly, and often under the concealing observation of the authorities.

An investigation conducted by this newspaper resulted in a compilation of data disclosing that, unless immediate measures are adopted, the drug traffic in the country will increase, because the money being handled by the traffickers is corrupting individuals on all levels.

#### The Escapes

As an example, it was stated that two Guayaquil drug traffickers with prison sentences of several years, since they had been caught in the act of trafficking with well supplied laboratories, never spent more than 6 months in jail; and another notorious drug trafficker ("La Chana") never "visited" the Guayaquil state prison, despite the fact that he had been sentenced.

There are also many reports in the country of escapes by mafia members who pay huge sums of money to the guards, and buy the consciences of the authorities.

The big dealers use vehicles equipped with radios, so as to cross the Peru-Ecuador border without obstacles, and the small ones use the mountain trails to carry the drugs, with carriers or on muleback. The business produces large profits. Many families which have no productive activity whatsoever handle large sums of money; and there have been instances of their purchasing vehicles at very high prices and property in the country's large cities "overnight."

The informants claimed that it was very difficult to try to find the drug traffickers in Loja Province. The people hide and protect them. The farmers in several areas bordering Peru have formed a veritable barrier that is difficult to cross, in order to obtain any information.

#### 60 Tons

According to statistics, every year 60 tons of pure cocaine from Peru and Bolivia reach the United States; and 15 percent of that amount is trafficked through Ecuador at extremely high prices.

A pound of cocaine (sold in Miami) is priced at \$20,000. A kilogram of base in Ecuador costs as much as \$5,000-\$6,000; and a kilogram of cocaine hydrochlorate costs \$15,000.

The traffickers usually work with cocaine hydrochlorate, because it is more compact and easy to transport. An individual can carry in his clothing up to a pound of cocaine; and, in false-bottomed suitcases, as much as 5 kilograms, that is, over 10 pounds.

These are the traditional methods of drug trafficking. But the drug traffickers have made them so sophisticated that drugs have even been discovered inside the instrument panel of a commercial airplane, which arrived in Los Angeles from Peru 4 months ago.

It has been learned that, every year, about 100 airplanes filled with drugs fail to reach the United States, because they have accidents. In that country, an additional 100 aircraft are seized each year; and yet the drug traffic is still prospering.

On the other hand, the money produced by the drug traffic, which has reached astronomical sums, is used to bribe police and even military authorities in the countries involved. The sources said that officials on all levels of authority in these countries have been found to be implicated in the illegal business; but the money from drugs has concealed them.

This gives an idea of the extent of the corruption which prevails in the world of the drug traffickers. In all the Latin American countries, and even the United States, the mafia "capos" escape with ease, and merrily continue their business, which has reached unbelievable volumes. During

1979, the internal drug traffic in the United States produced \$50 billion, a figure which does not include the money from the dealings abroad.

#### Trafficking Increase in Southern Sector

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 15

[Text] A "mafia" of traffickers in hallucinogenic drugs is in control of the southern border of the country, particularly in the area of the Calvas Canton, in Loja Province.

A social phenomenon with sinister features has been unleashed. Over a period of 3 years, several murders have been committed and, concurrently, huge personal fortunes have been observed appearing among individuals with little or no productive capacity.

Witnesses to this problem claim that this area is a link in a complicated chain of illegal drug trafficking, involving in particular the cocaine which comes from the nations to the south.

They relate that, 3 years ago, there was a crime in the parish of Lucero, in the aforementioned canton. In that location, two rural policemen, one from the parish of Quilanga and the other from Macara, learned that a certain individual, together with another, were transporting a large amount of "matute" (contraband), consisting of 60 kilograms of cocaine.

The policemen, one of whom had the surname Yaguana, went to the Pindo River, a site through which the smugglers necessarily had to pass, in order to intercept them. And that is what happened. The informants say that one of them had the surname Celi, and that the incident occurred at dawn in March 1977. The policemen and smugglers held a conversation and, to "settle" the matter, they went to a house where they began drinking brandy. The "cocaineros" agreed to turn over the sum of 90,000 sucres, in exchange for the collusion of the authorities to release them.

But, in the excitement from drinking, they began arguing, and words led to deeds, with a savage fight ensuing.

The result was the death of Tarquino Celi, of the black race, the leading trafficker, from a shot fired by the policeman Yaguana. The dead man's companion fled. The policemen moved the smuggler's corpse to the local square in Lucero, so that it would be identified. It was learned there that, in addition to the cocaine that was seized, there were scales and a mule. The body remained in the square for 3 days without being identified by anyone; but it was later discovered that Celi was from the parish of Punchanda.

Only 14

Of the 60 kilograms of drugs confiscated, only 14 showed up. It is not known where the rest went.

In addition, the report notes that Corporal Yaguana sustained a gunshot wound in the stomach, and his fellow officer was shot in the right jaw. The bullet emerged through his nose. The corporal was promoted to sergeant, and the private to corporal.

Then another individual appeared: someone who departed from Cariamanga en route to Lucero to look into the matter and "make a deal" with the chief of Interpol in Lucero. The case subsequently disappeared into oblivion.

#### More Fatalities

A month and a half ago, in the same location (Lucero), two corpses of persons who were killed by gunshot wounds were discovered. It was not learned who the perpetrators were.

Then, a month ago, in the locality known as Jumbara, two men of Peruvian nationality were murdered as well, and the weapons that they were carrying, as well as a "matute" of 50 kilograms, were taken from them. In the language of the underworld, the kilograms are known as "toritos."

It was later learned that they were three individuals who had been marauding in that area, disguised as members of the military; and it was claimed, though without evidence, that they were two retired corporals and a shoemaker.

The informants claim that these and other serious incidents that have been occurring in the canton of Calvas are being perpetrated by persons engaged in illegal drug trafficking; something which has hurt the image of the canton. They have asked the government to adopt the necessary measures for ending the problem, investigating the malefactors and smuggling systems and imposing the maximum penalties allowed by law.

They add that the "matute" business is so lucrative that there are many individuals known to have been poor and uncultivated all their lives who have amassed huge fortunes; and there have even been instances wherein they acquired a new vehicle every month, or even every 2 weeks.

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ECUADOR

EDITORIAL VOICES CONCERN OVER TRAFFICKING, CORRUPTION

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Mar 80 Sec A p 4

[Editorial: "Drugs and Traffickers"]

[Text] The reports about Ecuador's status as a major base for the processing and distribution of drugs have become increasingly alarming. The drug traffic in the country has ceased to be an almost sporadic activity, and has become a constant, large-scale criminal activity, mobilizing millions of dollars and associated with vast networks of international scope. Hence, it is not a minor nor easily surmountable problem, but rather a struggle of major proportions, which is upsetting the society and causing serious damage.

The unceasing expansion of this criminal activity has certainly been facilitated by the lack of harsh, effective repression that would cope with the problem without quarter and on all its fronts. The police action in the battle against the trafficking and consumption of drugs has lacked sufficient specialization; and therefore the success accrued has generally been of slight significance. We must realize that large, organized networks operating relentlessly and unscrupulously have to be confronted. The arrest of retail traffickers or the discovery of unimportant laboratories has, in fact, been virtually the only success on the part of the police in the war against drug addiction, despite the fact that such traffickers and laboratories are only a small part of the big organizations, which are not at all hurt by captures of this kind. Therefore, the battle must be aimed at higher levels, where every blow will have deep repercussions and where the networks can actually be broken up.

The very mysterious and suspicious escapes of the few major traffickers who have been captured prove, once more, the high degree of corruption that has beset the prison establishments, helping to extend the vast degree of impunity enjoyed by the big drug traffickers. This is compounded by the limits on judicial action, wherein the legal penalties for dealing in and consuming drugs have been reduced, instead of being increased. With all these factors, the chances of destroying the rings are extremely limited.

The evidence of the constantly increasing dimensions that this drug problem is assuming in the country should be cause for deep concern. But there should be even greater concern over the ineffectiveness in the battle against this dreadful evil, which must be curbed before it is too late. Many countries of the world, including some near to us, now find themselves powerless when faced with the magnitude of a problem which was not eradicated in a timely manner, either out of neglect or inability. The same thing must not happen in Ecuador.

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ECUADOR

COCAINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, DRUG SEIZED

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Mar 80 Sec A p 16

[Excerpt] A few days ago, after a planned, constant pursuit, five drug traffickers were captured by agents of the International Police (Interpol) in Pichincha. They were found to have 4,700 grams of cocaine and 38 grams of marihuana in their possession. One of the drug traffickers had concealed the drugs in her children's clothing, and another was recognized as a member of an international ring.

Luis Fernando Arango Zuluaga, 31 years old and a Colombian, was arrested while carrying 3,500 grams of cocaine paste. He had the drugs hidden in a suitcase with a false bottom, made for this purpose. The cocaine was to be taken from Lima to Medellin, Colombia, passing through our country.

He admitted being a member of a Colombian international ring headed by Carlos Galvis, an individual who, in order to engage in his illegal drug trafficking activities, traveled to Lima with Arango Zuluaga, Humberto Sanchez and Giraldo Restrepo, all of whom are Colombians.

He added that Galvis obtained the cocaine paste in Peru, and distributed it in false-bottomed suitcases to Humberto Sanchez and Giraldo Restrepo, who flew from Lima to Bogota. Arango, however, received instructions to travel by plane to Quito, and then continue his trip by land.

The agents' vigilance and participation made it possible to arrest the suspect, along with the drugs which he had carefully concealed.

Arango also said that the traffickers' contact in Lima was a Peruvian, Jorge Quintana. Hence, this individual's personal data and description have been reported, in order to capture him.

Arango Zuluaga was placed at the disposal of the jury empaneling office of the Judicial Branch in Pichincha, so that the pertinent magistrate may undertake his trial and punishment.

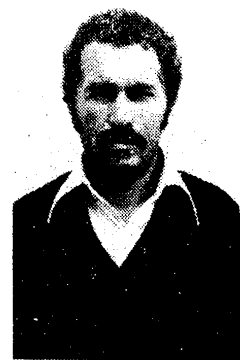
With Cocaine

Interpol agents captured Luz del Carmen Saavedra, from Loja, who was carrying 1,200 grams of cocaine paste. She was using her children, who are minors, to conceal the drugs, hiding the cocaine in their clothing.

From the investigation that was conducted, it was learned that Wilson Loayza, from Loja, delivered the drugs to Carmen Saavedra, to be taken to Ipiiales, Colombia, and turned over to Silvio Rosero in that town.

On other occasions, the woman in custody packed the drugs in the stockings and on the legs of her young children, so as not to be discovered in this illegal activity. The drugs were tied on with adhesive tape, so that the children could move about without any difficulty.

Luz del Carmen Saavedra was placed at the disposal of the judicial authorities.



*Luis Fernando Arango  
colombiano*

Luz del Carmen Saavedra, drug trafficker      The Colombian, Luis Fernando Arango

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MEXICO

CHARGES OF SLACKNESS OR CORRUPTION IN U.S. BORDER AREA

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p8-A

[Article by Jose Vilchis]

[Text] Tijuana, Baja California, 8 Feb--Given their negligence in arresting drug traffickers, police forces of the south of the United States seem somehow in collusion with Mexican drug traffickers who operate at the Baja California and Sonora borders.

Jesus Baca Soto, agent of the Federal Public Ministry in zones 08 and 09, which include both Baja California and Sonora, warned nevertheless that, even if there are no proofs of corruption in these police groups, the evidence suggests it, since there are arrest orders against some 100 known drug traffickers who reside in counties neighboring this city, including San Isidro, Chula Vista, San Diego and Santa Barbara, in California.

He said that due to the necessary coordination of the struggle against drug trafficking between both countries, and to mutual international agreements, the American police has not arrested those influential traffickers who have succeeded in escaping Mexican justice and operate with relative impunity in the south of the United States, where, despite their being known, they are not arrested.

Somehow the bureaucracy for instituting extradition proceedings in the criminal district courts of Mexico City have helped the above-mentioned thugs to remain at liberty. They stopped operating in the city, since the proceedings go from the courts to the Mexican foreign office, where other steps must be taken that permit lapses used by the criminals to continually change residence and in this way evade the action of justice.

Drugs in this area, added Baca Soto, are harder to obtain and in the black market their price has risen to a record high, so that 1 kg of 50 percent pure cocaine costs no less than \$120,000.

This price is certainly surpassed by that of heroin, the most harmful drug, with an estimated black market value of \$7500 per ounce, that is, 28 grams.

It should be noted that at the U.S. border the price rises considerably by more than 100 percent in comparison with that of the place where it is produced.

In this way, the kg of marihuana in the Federal District is slightly more than 2,000 pesos, while here it costs between \$600 and \$800 a pound, the equivalent of 0.4536.

Baca Soto reported that during 1979 the Federal Judicial Police confiscated 2,723,923 kg of marihuana, 15,804 million kg of cocaine, 34,985 million kg of heroin; 1.35 million kg of opium and 1.95 million of hashish; 668,846 psychotropic drugs; destroyed 77 fields of marihuana, 13 of poppy, seized 136 vehicles, 151 weapons and 12 aircraft.

#### Violence and Revenge

Despite the fact that the leading drug traffickers have emigrated to other areas, Baca Soto said that many of the most influential in this area are still being sought and among them there is deceit and trickery in each buying and selling operation.

Some pay with counterfeit bills and the one who delivers the drug either sells it adulterated or, instead of cocaine, delivers similar powders.

But violent practices still go on. For example, nothing has clarified the homicide of leader Jorge Rosete, who, when he died before Christmas, was commander of the Federal Judicial Police in the region.

After having gone through the first toll booth in the Tijuana-Ensenada highway, near Cantamar, he was found dead early one morning.

As of now, the men under Commander Raul Fuentes Lopez, of the Ensenada Judicial Police, have formulated the theory that it must have been an acquaintance of Rosete's who killed him, shooting at point-blank range, since his vehicle left no trace of having been stopped suddenly. The car he was driving was left in the middle of the road.

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MEXICO

OFFICIAL HINTS U.S. POLICE COLLUSION WITH TRAFFICKERS

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 Sec A p 2

[Text] Tijuana, Baja California, 9 February--The police forces in the southern part of the United States appear to be in some kind of collusion with Mexican drug traffickers operating on the border of the Baja California and Sonora area, in view of their negligence in apprehending them.

Jesus Baca Soto, agent of the Federal Public Ministry in zones 08 and 09, which include both Baja Californias and Sonora, remarked, however, that though there is no proof of any corruption among those police forces, the evidence points to it, because there are warrants for the arrest of about 100 known drug traffickers located in counties near this town, such as San Isidro, Chula Vista, San Diego and Santa Barbara, in California.

He said that, despite the compulsory coordination in the battle against the drug traffic by both countries, based on international agreements, the American police have not arrested those influential traffickers, who have succeeded in flouting Mexican justice and who are operating with a relative degree of impunity in the southern part of the United States where, although they are known, they have not been arrested.

The bureaucracy in the procedures whereby the extradition process takes place in the penal district courts in Mexico City has to some extent fostered the liberty which the aforementioned criminals who have stopped operating in this town enjoy; because the records have gone from the courts to the Mexican foreign ministry, where other action is taken, allowing for intervals which the criminals use to make constant changes of residence, and thus evade the action of justice.

Baca Soto added that drugs are more difficult to obtain in this area, and the black market prices have reached impressive amounts, so that a kilogram of cocaine that is 50 percent pure costs no less than \$120,000.

The aforementioned price is completely exceeded by that of heroin, a more harmful drug, the estimated black market price of which is \$7,500 per ounce,

that is, for 28 grams. Mention was made of the fact that, on the United States border, the price is considerably higher, exceeding by over 100 percent the price in the location where the drugs are produced.

Thus, whereas a kilogram of marihuana in the Federal District barely exceeds 2,000 pesos in price, it costs between \$600 and \$800 per pound here, or the equivalent of 4,536 pesos.

During 1979, the Federal Judicial Police seized 2,723,923 kilograms of marihuana, 15,804 kilograms of cocaine, 34,985 kilograms of heroin, 1,350 of opium and 1,095 of hashish, as well as 668,846 psychotropic drugs. They destroyed 77 marihuana and 13 poppy plantations, and confiscated 136 vehicles, 151 weapons and 12 aircraft, according to Baca Soto.

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MEXICO

POPPY, MARIHUANA FIELDS DESTROYED

Jalisco: 95 Fields Destroyed

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p8-A

[Text] Guadalajara, 12 Feb (OEM)--Agents of the nation's attorney general in coordination with troops from the XV military zone have destroyed in the first 42 days of this year more than 70 poppy fields and 25 marihuana fields in hard-to-reach areas of Jalisco.

This information was given by Mario Alberto Cuevas Sherpa, coordinator of the struggle against drug trafficking in the west of the country, who estimated at 60,000 square meters the fields destroyed.

He pointed out that at this time of the year the campaign to track down planted fields is intensified since this is the farming season and, for this reason, the farthest and densest areas of the mountains are being searched.

The Federal Judicial Police detail now has 4 helicopters and 4 light aircraft which daily patrol the 124 municipalities of the state.

In addition, he pointed out that intensification of the campaign against drug trafficking in the west of the country has produced a considerable decrease in the production of drugs.

Up to now there has not been any significant seizure of drugs, but surveillance in strategic mountain areas will continue.

Cintalapa Poppy Field Destroyed

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p8-A

[Text] Another Field Discovered in Chiapas

Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, 12 Feb (OEM)--Federal Judicial Police agents found a huge poppy field in the Las Cabanas ranch, Cintalapa, owned by Gabriel Figueroa.

Gonzalo Ochoa Franco, chief of the 12th delegation against drug trafficking in the southeast, said that the ranch owner is already under arrest and is being questioned to find the rest of the gang.

The value of this heroin once processed would be more than 15 million pesos.

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MEXICO

MARIHUANA, SEEDS SEIZED AT SAN LUIS POTOSI

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p6-E

[Text] San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, (OEM)--A mobile team of the Federal Judicial Police detailed to la Huasteca, seized a large amount of marihuana and seeds which used to be delivered to mountain farmers for them to plant and then the crops would be bought from them, exclusively.

Five men armed with pistols of different calibers and posing as agents of a different company were arrested. The names of the arrested were not given "because this is being fully investigated and we expect to find something bigger and make more arrests in relation to this affair," said Comdr Jose C. Mendez Rico.

He said that with the seeds that were seized some 20 hectares of marihuana could be planted, yielding several tons of the drug.

The five subjects were traveling in a jeep and a car and were captured in the Mante-Ciudad Valles highway, just as they were arriving at Ciudad Valles.

They were also carrying a regular amount of marihuana "but they were touring different places of the state to collect more marihuana and travel to the northern border."

Seven pistols of different calibers, from 45 to 22, and 67 cartridges for these wapons were seized from them; they were also carrying 50,000 pesos which they were probably going to use to buy marihuana.

"The five subjects are being questioned since the most powerful drug traffickers are hiding behind them."

The commander said that the arrested subjects were posing as agents of the Federal Judicial Police, which caught the attention of the mobile team, who arrested them and, upon searching the vehicles, found seeds and marihuana inside.

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MEXICO

NOTORIOUS TRAFFICKER SENTENCED WITH ACCOMPLICE

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 Sec B p 4

[Text] The dangerous criminal and drug trafficker, Artemio Gonzalez Pena, alias "El Artista," who is considered a notorious czar of the drug traffic in the underworld, as well as his accomplice, Fernando Pozo Garza, were given sentences yesterday by the second district judge, who found them penally guilty of committing a crime against health.

Artemio Gonzalez Pena will serve a prison sentence of 7 years and 9 months for the crimes of marihuana possession and the carrying of weapons reserved for the exclusive use of the Army; and Pozo Garza was sentenced to 7 years and jail and given a fine of 10,000 pesos for possession and transportation of the same drug.

It may be recalled that Gonzalez Pena has also been tried in penal courts of the first instance for his participation in several murders, including that of Rene Barrera, whom he killed with three 45 caliber bullets in an incident which occurred in the "COD" bar in Ciudad Mier, Tamaulipas.

With regard to the activities for which he has now been sentenced, it was reported that, on 20 January of last year, federal agents seized from Fernando Pozo a bag of marihuana which he had intended to use as a sample for the sale of 70 kilograms which "El Artista" had at his farm, known as "San Jorge," located in the municipality of Jimenez, Tamaulipas.

"El Artista" was subsequently arrested, having attempted to battle the federal agents with a 38 caliber automatic pistol; but he was disarmed and quelled. He turned over 70 kilograms of cannabis indica which he had purchased through Fernando Pozo for 83,000 pesos in Martinez de la Torre, Veracruz.

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MEXICO

MARIHUANA, COCAINE TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT IN MONTERREY

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 11 Mar 80 Sec B p 6

[Text] Last Sunday, two Americans who had been trafficking in marihuana and cocaine were captured by Federal Judicial Police agents in Monterrey.

Pursuing the investigation concerning the seizure of 5 kilograms of marihuana, the federal agents located and arrested Carlos Javier Villarreal Litman and Robert Haig Kezirian Blueian, who they are subjecting to close questioning in order to learn the identity of their Mexican "contacts."

Villarreal Litman was found to have in his possession a suitcase containing 8 kilograms of a green grass which appeared to be marihuana; and, at the residence in which the arrest of the two Americans took place, eight pots were discovered, with marihuana plants that were about 40 centimeters tall.

Also confiscated from the presumed drug traffickers were three special solar type lamps, which Villarreal Litman was using in an improvised greenhouse in which he was growing the cannabis indica.

In addition to the marihuana, five small, transparent plastic tubes containing traces of a white powder that was apparently cocaine were seized from the two aforementioned individuals, and it is presumed that both men in custody were also trafficking in that drug.

A 1976 Chevrolet Malibu with state of Texas license plates TQJ-451 was confiscated from Villarreal.

The federal agents apprehended Gregorio Zavala Martinez, who was found to have 44 kilograms of marihuana in his possession, in Monterrey.

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MEXICO

PILL TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, DRUGSTORES CLOSED

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 Sec A p 6

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police disbanded a ring of poisoners of the public, who were engaged in the indiscriminate sale of psychotropic substances.

Upon the arrest of five individuals, steps were taken to close the two drugstores in which the stimulants, amounting to about 20,000 pills and 2,000 capsules, had been sold.

Those in custody are: Antonio Miguel Silva Melendez, owner of the two business firms, and his employees, Jesus Santos Carrillo, aged 38, Antonio Natera, 23, and Luis Mendez Alarcon, 19 years old.

Also held is Luis Raul Hernandez, who was arrested while he was making a purchase of a supply of psychotropic substances.

The drugstores which were closed are the Alva Drugstore, located at 5605 Paseo Triunfo de la Republica, and the El Sol Drugstore, at 3024 Carlos Amaya Street.

Federal Judicial Police Chief Francisco Hernandez Vazquez said that the police had been working on this case for a week, until they succeeded in arresting the aforementioned persons the day before yesterday.

He noted that both the psychotropic substances and the individuals under arrest had been turned over to the agency of the Public Ministry, from which instructions will be received in the event that it becomes necessary to intensify the investigation.

Upon being questioned, the owner of the drugstores said that he had been making indiscriminate sales of psychotropic substances for 5 months.

All of the 20,000 pills which were confiscated proved to be physicians' samples, and it was not known how they came into his possession. It was reported that, on the basis of the probe, all the pills and capsules were found to have been sold to addicts at twice their real cost.

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MEXICO

DRIVE AGAINST POPPY PLANTATIONS INTENSIFIED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] "The situation is becoming critical, since in only 2 days the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, using personnel from Zone 006 of the Permanent Campaign Against the Drug Traffic, has destroyed by fumigation 121 poppy plantations covering 31,000 square meters, and five more on 3,263 square meters using manual methods. This gives an idea of the manner in which we shall have to intensify our work."

The foregoing is an exclusive statement made to EL SOL DE SINALOA by the head of the entity, Hector Aviles Castillo, who explained that, as a result of this information, the unit in command of the zone will intensify its action against the plantations, and will not cease its effort to destroy them, so as to prevent the harvesting and distribution of drugs.

Aviles Castillo reported that the most troublesome area in this case is that in the vicinity of Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, where most of the plantations have been discovered; and hence the entire team that the command unit has at its disposal will be used to locate and destroy the plantation starting this week.

The head of the entity said: "We shall resume working intensively because, as our statistics show, poppies are being planted again indiscriminately in the entire sector included in Zone 006 (in the mountainous area). For example, during February 1,240 poppy plantations were fumigated, and 945 were destroyed manually by members of this entity, with the support of the Mexican Army."

Aviles Castillo noted: "On the other hand, the marihuana plantations have gradually diminished, although they have not stopped planting the injurious grass; but we are not finding so much as we were a few months ago. Our battle will be reinforced and redoubled, to prevent the continuation of the planting and cultivation of drugs in the zone for which I am responsible."

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MEXICO

COCAINE, HEROIN TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED, SOURCES SOUGHT

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 11 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] Mexico City--Members of the Federal Judicial Police seized 6 kilograms of cocaine of excellent quality and another kilogram of heroin, and arrested five drug traffickers in Baja California and Durango.

In Mexicali, the ringleaders of the cocaine traffic, Guadalupe Gutierrez Mercado and Cruz Diaz Lopez, were arrested. They had in their possession six plastic bags containing 1 kilogram of pure cocaine apiece, while driving in a 1978 Brasilia model small truck, with license plates 121-REM.

Continuing this investigation, Federal Judicial Police forces went to Tijuana, Baja California, where they arrested Enrique Solorzano Felix, the traffickers' contact in that border town; and, subsequently, in Guadalajara, they succeeded in capturing Elio Gutierrez Labra, another member of the group, who was preparing to leave the country.

The individuals under arrest confessed to the agent of the Federal Public Ministry that all of the drugs were to be sent to the black market in the United States, where they are in great demand among entertainers, gamblers and millionaires.

Moreover, the federal police completed an investigation of the heroin traffic today with the arrest of Samuel Leon Leon, who was carrying a kilogram of heroin in a 1979 Ford pickup truck, with state of Sinaloa license plates TV-4956.

Samuel Leon confessed that he was making constant trips from Coloma, in the municipality of Tamazula, Durango, to Sinaloa, where an individual with the nickname "Yaqui" obtained the goods for him.

The police reported that they intended to continue this investigation until they learn the origin of the drugs.

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MEXICO

FEDERAL POLICE CAPTURE PILL TRAFFICKER

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 7 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] Yesterday, agents of the Federal Judicial Police captured Maria del Refugio Tejeda, widow of Guzman, aged 59, who had been selling toxic pills with impunity for a year in Bellavista.

They seized 1,025 pills of the type known as "Pasidrin" from her.

She maintained the shop in her own house, located at 195 North Cobre, in Arroyo Colorado.

She was supplying pills to all the addicts in that neighborhood and in the surrounding residential developments.

She sold them the pills for 20 pesos apiece.

She was supplied with large amounts in Durango.

It was an individual identified as Anselmo Gonzalez Garcia who arrived periodically to supply her, according to her customers.

This individual has not been arrested by the police.



The "pill-pusher," Maria del Refugio Tejeda, widow of Guzman, aged 59, who was captured yesterday by the Federal Judicial Police with 1,025 toxic pills, which she had been selling for a year at her house in Bellavista.

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MEXICO

GUN BATTLE BETWEEN MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS, CUSTOMS GUARDS

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] A pickup truck heading toward this town at high speed along the International Highway and loaded with bags containing packages of marihuana collided with a heavy trailer truck at kilometer 22; and when the occupants saw that the vehicle in which they were carrying the drugs had been damaged, they decided to transfer the bags from the pickup. However, when they were engaged in this maneuver, they were caught by customs forces located at kilometer 21, and a gun battle took place on the scene at 0500 hours in the morning.

Maj Luis Ivan Serrano, commander of the Federal Highway Police in this town, informed DIARIO on an exclusive basis that, at the aforementioned time and place, a 1974 half-ton Ford pickup truck, with Arizona license plates 2LD-424, which had been superimposed, the driver of which is unknown, because he fled from the scene of the incident, collided with a 1976 8-ton Ford trailer truck, driven by Francisco Espinoza German, a resident of Buenos Aires Street.

The conclusion reached by the Federal Highway Police officer, Javier Meraz Nevarez, was that the 1974 Ford pickup loaded with marihuana entered the traffic lane in the wrong direction, hitting the truck.

They Were Carrying Marihuana

When the loud impact of the crash occurred, customs guards detailed to kilometer 21, under orders from Comdr Luciano Rodriguez, rushed to the scene of the collision (1 kilometer from the customs station) in order to render assistance if there were injuries; but they found that the bags of marihuana were being moved to a station-wagon type 1963 Ford truck, with license plates VLL-550, and when the individuals saw the customs guards they fled.

While fleeing, the drug traffickers were fired upon by the customs guards, who managed to pierce the gasoline tank with a shot, and therefore the truck could only go as far as the settlement of El Cibuta, where the traffickers abandoned it as well as the marihuana.

Traffickers Injured

Bloodstains were found on the drug traffickers' pickup truck, which was overturned by the impact of the collision, as well as on the bags.

In the pickup truck, documents and some photographs of the traffickers were found, and they may be captured at any moment.

2909

CSO: 5330



MEXICO

DETAILS ON JAILED TRAFFICKERS' ESCAPE PLAN

Ciudad Juarez EL FRONTERIZO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 Sec E p 1

[Text] "This is not the first, nor will it be the last attempt to escape from the old prison made by inmates who evidently are opposed to being moved to the new jail. We do not deny that there may even be outbreaks of violence among the prison population, but we are prepared to prevent any incident."

This statement was made yesterday by Police Inspector Jose Refugio Ruvalcaba Munoz, in giving an account of the apparent causes and possible effects of the thwarted attempt to escape made by at least 80 federal convicts through a tunnel 9 meters long leading to the western side of the old 16 de Septiembre Avenue prison.

There are instructions from above to increase the vigilance both inside and outside of the prison until September or October, when the Social Rehabilitation Center for Convicts which is being built in the southern part of town is tentatively scheduled to be completed and put into service.

This extra vigilance was what prevented the escape detected the day before yesterday, at 0700 hours, when the tunnel dug inside of cellblock 6, where drug traffickers were incarcerated, was discovered.

The police chief said that those who planned and executed the escape plan are exempt from punishment, inasmuch as the law does not call for any penalty for a prisoner who escapes or attempts to do so, but only for prison officials or employees who facilitate their escape.

Not even any action will be taken against them for the damage caused to the prison building when the tunnel was dug for the escape.

As of yesterday, the drug traffickers Bernabe Munoz Yepes and his nephew Abel Yepes Hernandez, each of whom has been sentenced to 7 and a half years in jail for crimes against health, still headed the list of suspects believed to have promoted this attempted escape.

Both lived, so to speak, at the corner of cellblock 6, where they began digging the tunnel. They must have been the first to know about the entire situation, if not the very ones who organized and carried out the plan. "It was a very ingenious plan," remarked Inspector Ruvalcaba.

They took weeks, and possibly months, digging the hole, and no one except for the inmates apparently noticed it.

They began to suspect that the inmates were plotting something when the plumbing system started becoming obstructed with dirt.

The task was made easy for those digging the tunnel, because the entire prison is built on firm ground; that is, the terrain is not sandy. In the opinion of the police chief, if it had been, this escape attempt and the many others which have taken place there over the years would have been impossible.

He recalled that, in nearly the same location where the prisoners dug the tunnel this time, in 1968 they dug another similar opening, and the individuals who had held up the Casas Grandes Bank escaped. There may not have been more than 1 or 2 meters separating the two tunnels.

The bank robbers also dug a tunnel which they covered with cement from the outer wall, as the drug traffickers did this time. The former did have time to dig more deeply and finally make a successful escape to Colorado "Creek," which is now Diaz Ordaz Viaduct.

This time, the escape was thwarted by means of coordinated action between the prison personnel and members of the police inspector's office.

It was a guard group chief, Fermin Marquez, who discovered the mouth of the tunnel behind the cellblock's decorative wall paneling. He is of the opinion that some of the guards, group chiefs or other members of the guard force are responsible.

Although it is true that there is no penal liability for the inmates who attempted to escape, there will, indeed, be an effect on the rights which every federal prisoner has to obtain the benefit of an early release, granted exclusively to those who maintain good conduct.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

POPPY GROWING CONTINUES, CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 8 Feb 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] An increase in the poppy plantations located in the mountainous areas and those bordering the states of Chihuahua and Durango is being noticed again; and hence the Zone 006 office of coordination of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking is also intensifying its activities aimed at destroying the aforementioned plantations, in a close pooling of efforts with the members of the Condor Task Force.

The foregoing information was provided to EL SOL DE SINALOA exclusively by the head of the office, Hector Aviles Castillo, who noted that the summary of activities for the month of January recorded 56 arrests, accompanied by the seizure of 35,754 kilograms of marihuana, 2,180 kilograms of seed of the same grass, 20 grams of cocaine, five short-barreled weapons and three long-barreled weapons, 1,101 unused cartridges and four motor vehicles.

He added that, in the manual effort to destroy plantations, 436 poppy plantations covering an area of 102,993 square meters, and 104 of marihuana on an area of 16,151 square meters, were destroyed.

Aviles Castillo said that 843 poppy plantations spotted during the reconnaissance tours over an area of 327,150 square meters were destroyed, as were 93 marihuana plantations covering 14,050 square meters, and eight mixed plantations on an area of 2,300 square meters, all of which destroyed mechanically by means of fumigation.

Upon being asked what the amount of drugs destroyed could have commanded on the market, he said that, based on current prices, a profit of several million pesos could have been made from the heroin alone, since approximately 3 kilograms of this drug are obtained per hectare, and its per kilogram price is 2.5 million pesos.

Aviles Castillo also claimed that there would have been a large profit from the sale of marihuana, 8 tons of which are obtained per hectare, and the sales price is 250 pesos per kilogram. The Zone 006 coordinator said that the reconnaissance flights and destruction of plantations in the mountains would be intensified, in compliance with the order from the attorney general of justice, Oscar Flores Tapia, not to cease this permanent battle.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MEXICAN-TEXAN PLAN TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 16 Feb 80 Sec C p 3

[Text] The Youth Integration Center (CIJ) and the Texas Department of Community Affairs (TDCA) signed a plan to implement the mutual cooperation agreement that has been in effect for several years between the two organizations in connection with the prevention of drug addiction in the border area.

The document was signed yesterday afternoon in the conference room of the manor house in the presence of the head of the Texas Department of Community Affairs, Mr Peter J. Collumb; the national director of the Integration Center, public accountant Juan Manuel Pasalagua; the municipal president of Piedras Negras, Humberto Acosta Orosco; the Mexican consul in Austin, Texas, Victor Romero Lopetegui, and personnel from the two aforementioned entities.

In addition to the individuals mentioned in the previous paragraph, the document was also signed by the head of the Piedras Negras CIJ, Doctor of Laws Ramiro Ramirez Perez, and by Mike Hoffman of the TDCA.

At the end of the ceremony, the head of Integration Centers, public accountant Juan Manuel Pasalagua, informed EL DIARIO about the main points contained in the document which had been signed.

The spokesman remarked that the document is a plan to implement the agreement on exchanges of information and reports which has existed for several years between the two agencies with regard to drug addiction.

He noted that one of the main aspects of the document is that relating to the pooling of efforts aimed at practical activity to prevent the use of inhalants among the youth and children residing in the border area, on both the Mexican and the U.S. sides.

He also said that the document mentioned the holding of a meeting in May which will serve as a training course for personnel from both entities for the joint activities that they will engage in henceforth. This meeting is scheduled to be held in Piedras Negras and Eagle Pass.

He also emphasized the view of the CIJ and TDCA calling for treatment of the problem of drug dependence among addicts from a psychiatric standpoint, and not through the use of any other drug.

He stressed, in addition, that in the document which was signed, it was stipulated that the two agencies were to attach greater importance to the matter of preventing drug addiction by means of direct dealings with the community.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

WANTED TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Three warrants for arrest issued by the second and third district courts were executed by federal agents, one in this town, another in Reynosa and the third in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. Here, the federal agents under the command of Group Chief Arturo Ramirez Abundiz arrested Florentino Cazares Rodriguez, who was wanted by the state's second district judge as an individual presumed guilty of committing a crime against health, in proceedings 194-973. In Reynosa, Tamaulipas, the presumed drug trafficker Juan Rodriguez Sandoval was apprehended by the federal authorities. He had been a fugitive since 1977, when several of his accomplices were captured with a drug shipment. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 6 Mar 80 Sec B p 4] 2909

PEYOTE PLANTATION DESTROYED--Agents from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic detailed to Nuevo Laredo located and destroyed a peyote plantation at "Pescadores del Campo," in the municipality of San Patricio, Coahuila, but did not arrest anyone. At the Federal Judicial Police headquarters in this port, Mr Manuel Espindola Martinez notified EL DIARIO that on 8 March the federal agents made a raid on the aforementioned premises, and destroyed the plantation of hallucinogenic mushrooms that were being grown for subsequent trafficking among addicts. According to the entity headed by Espindola Martinez, the plantation covered an area of approximately 8,176 square meters. There were four peyote plants on each square meter. Pursuant to the instructions issued by Alfredo Aaron Jimenez (coordinator for the Attorney General's Office in the Northeast Zone), the federal agents proceeded to destroy the drugs, and took the necessary "samples" required for the pertinent investigation. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 11 Mar 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

POLICE SHOT BY TRAFFICKERS--Mexico City, 6 March--A commander of the Federal Judicial Police and four agents were ambushed by a ring of drug traffickers who also killed their own wives in their effort to escape. The incident occurred at dawn today in the municipality of Totolpan, Oaxaca, where the federal forces had gone in search of Juan Rosales, head of a drug trafficking ring. Comdr Rberto Santillan Garcia, in command of

four officers, went to the residence of the drug traffickers, where they were met by the latter's wife and mother-in-law, who told them that he was not at home, but that they knew where he gone. As they were preparing to go in search of him, Santillan Garcia and the two women were shot, apparently by three men. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 7 Mar 80 p 1] 2909

PEYOTE TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Three Austrians and a Mexican were captured in Monterrey with 29 kilograms of peyote. They are Werner Hafann, Peter Ronseberger, Wilhelm Ullram and Baldomero Martinez Torres. Federal Judicial Police forces seized them after a careful investigation which ended in the town of Rayones, Nuevo Leon. The four individuals are being closely questioned, because it is certain that they were taking the hallucinogenic mushrooms to the United States. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 20 Feb 80 Sec B p 4] 2909

MARIHUANA SHIPPER SENTENCED--Yesterday, an individual who had been engaged in the transportation of marihuana using trucks attached to the foreign service to carry the drugs from the state of Guerrero to the border at Tamaulipas was sentenced by the second district judge, Cayetano Hernandez Valencia. In trial 9/979, Roberto Elizondo Hernandez received a prison sentence of 7 years and a fine of 10,000 pesos, or an additional 60 days in jail; since he was found guilty of a crime against health in the degree of marihuana transportation. Elizondo Hernandez was arrested on 27 March 1979 at an inspection post which the Federal Judicial Police had set up at kilometer 30 of the Monterrey-Reynosa-Cadereyta highway. The individual in question was riding in Bus No 244, driven by Amado Munoz Rangel, traveling from Monterrey to Reynosa. In the luggage compartment, the federal agents found 13 packages of a grass that was apparently marihuana. The owner of the drugs was Roberto Elizondo Hernandez. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 16 Feb 80 Sec B p 6] 2909

COLOMBIANS SEIZED WITH COCAINE--Two women and three men, all Colombian citizens, were arrested yesterday at the Mexico City international airport when they tried to smuggle into the country pure cocaine with an estimated value of more than 10 million pesos. The arrests were carried out by Federal Judicial Police agents after they took by surprise Amparo de Jesus Castano Roldan, who was carrying 900 grams of cocaine attached with belts. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Feb 80 p29-A] 9341

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

MARIHUANA DESTINED FOR TRINIDAD SEIZED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Feb 80 p 4-30

[Text] Cumana, 16 February--A large shipment of marihuana valued at over 2 million bolivars was seized by officers of the Judicial Technical Police during a raid in the town of Carupano.

The Judicial Technical Police of Carupano arrested the members of the international drug trafficking gang, which included Venezuelans and Colombians, some of whom were arrested in the town of Tembladores, in the state of Monagas.

The shipment was destined for the island of Trinidad, taking advantage of the large numbers of people traveling between here and there for the carnival celebrations in the two areas.

Among those arrested were: Manuel Fernando Rodriguez Lopez, 24 years old; Juan Bautista Perez Pena, 26; Ruben Dario Gonzalez, 27; Eduardo Jose Rodriguez, 34, all of whom supplied the information for the drug seizure.

Also arrested were: Edgardo Guillermo Villalba, 28 years of age; Olga Maza Villa, 41; Maria Elena Correa Restrepo, 28; Luis Alberto Perez, 27; and two other people whose exact names are not known.

According to information from commissioner Florentino Arteaga, the first raid was in the La Vina de Carupano development, in a house on 2d Street. Five persons were arrested there, and about 400,000 bolivars in Venezuelan currency and over 200,000 in dollars was seized.

Inspector Alberto Bermudez Galanton also seized five F-750 trucks, a pick-up truck, and another vehicle in which the drug was being shipped hidden in the tires and gas tanks.

The items seized are valued at 2.5 million bolivars.

8587

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VENEZUELA

BRIEFS

MANDRAX FROM COLOMBIA--Last night officers of the Metropolitan Police Intelligence Division seized the largest shipment of mandrax tablets ever brought into our country from Colombia by international traffickers. A police source revealed that they arrested Henry William Duran, 26 years old, and Maria Nayibe Prato Uribe, also 26, with part of the tablets in the Andres Bello drive-in movie theater. The shipment has been brought overland from Colombia to Caracas in a car with license AJB-131, apparently by Henry William Duran last weekend. Intelligence officers had been shadowing them for 2 weeks and last night arrested them in the theater, where they certainly had been contacting the smaller distributors in the metropolitan area. According to the prisoners, they were merely intermediaries in the traffic. The drug was bought in Cucuta and carried into the country in plastic bags in a large brown suitcase, which they kept in Apartment 8 of building 4 of the Las Clavellinas complex in California Sur. There the police found 12,400 tablets, since the remaining 2,600 tablets were in the car. It was revealed that the drug traffickers had crossed the border with nearly 30,000 tablets, of which 15,000 were sold in San Cristobal, Barinas, Valencia, and Maracay. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 4-36] 8587

MANDRAX SEIZED, FIVE ARRESTED--San Cristobal, 4 February--A shipment of drugs worth over one million bolivars was seized by members of the National Guard from detachment 12, headquartered in this jurisdiction. The report of the case, given by Col Carlos Sanchez Delgado, indicated that five persons were arrested, traveling in a small truck on the Peribeca-Copa de Oro road. Before they reached the El Mirador customs station they took a side road, but National Guardsmen, noting this, lay in wait for them and seized 21 kg of marihuana and 3,148 mandrax tablets. The prisoners, including Jorge Eliecer Valdecon, 28 years old, and Guillermo Poveda, 48, were brought to this city where they were turned over to the proper authorities. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Feb 80 p 2-26] 8587

CSO: 5300

EGYPT

SINAI NARCOTICS SMUGGLING ATTEMPT EXPOSED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Feb 80 p 10

[Article by Muhammad Taha: "First Attempt To Smuggle Dope Valued at 1 Million Pounds Across Sinai Foiled"]

[Text] The border guard forces have foiled the first attempt of 1980 to bring narcotics into the country. Smuggling operations across the Sinai has come to a halt ever since the 1967 aggression. One ton of narcotics valued at 1 million pounds was seized as it was being smuggled on 3 camels.

Reports submitted by Border Intelligence to Maj Gen 'Ali Faruq al-Sahin, commander of the border guard forces, indicated that certain narcotics gang leaders had returned for secret meetings and planning to pursue their trade of bringing narcotics across the Sinai. They bring them ashore on the northern coast, store them and then transport them in stages across the Suez Canal, thus taking advantage of the freedom of movement enjoyed by the local inhabitants. On the basis of these reports, instructions were issued to organs of the border guard forces command and the intelligence apparatus to follow these gangs and try to seize the narcotics.

Information gathered in the office of Col Muslim Ahmad Muslim, director of border guard intelligence, indicated that these gangs are thinking again of going back to using the old route. One of the gangsters had gone to Lebanon to make arrangements and bring in the shipment during the period of darkness prevailing at the end of the lunar phase. Careful monitoring revealed the presence of a steamboat at the edge of territorial waters opposite the area of al-Muhammadiyah on the Sinai coast. It was approaching the shore, but disappeared when Egyptian fishing floats procured by border intelligence approached it. Col Faruq al-Sahin ordered that an ambush be set up in the most likely landing areas. One of the ambush units in the region of al-Zaghbah succeeded in thwarting the smugglers. After a 3-hour pursuit in the sand dunes, it arrested the gang after they had unloaded the boat's cargo in the dark and loaded the shipment of narcotics onto three camels waiting on-shore.

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It seemed that the shipment which was seized included 2,800 packets of hashish, valued at 1 million Egyptian pounds. The al-'Arish district attorney's office, under the supervision of 'Abd al-Majid Muhammad, took over the investigation. Col 'Ali Faruq [al-Sahin] ordered that the participants in the ambush be promoted and given rewards.

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CSO: 5300

EGYPT

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS CACHE IN APARTMENTS--A doorman and female employee were caught using furnished apartments in al-Zamalik to store narcotics for dealers of al-Bataniyah and Darb al-Ahmar. Narcotics agents succeeded in seizing 17 kilos of hashish in a furnished apartment. The two confessed to possession and storage of narcotics for some big drug traffickers. The office of the prosecutor ordered that the two be detained. Information reached Maj Gen Thirwat 'Atallah, director of Cairo Security, to the effect that the doorman of the building at 48 Muhammad Mazhar Street in al-Zamalik and the superintendent of two furnished apartments, numbers 10 and 13, were storing narcotics for big dealers, without the knowledge of the owners of the furnished apartments. Brigadier Generals 'Abd al-Hamid Mansur, director of Investigations, and Riyadh Hasim, Chief of the Anti-Narcotics Bureau, prepared a plan to seize the narcotics. Col Ahmad 'Uthman, Lt Col 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'udi and Lt Col Tal'it Mansur carried out surveillance and investigation and obtained permission of the prosecutor's office to search the two apartments. They discovered 17 kilos of "Bijou," "Hasan," and "al-Haram 78" hashish. The two admitted to possession on behalf of big traffickers, and the office of the prosecutor ordered their detention. [Text] [Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Feb 80 p 4] 7811

OPIUM IN TIRES--Border Forces in the western desert have succeeded in seizing one and one-fourth tons of opium on the coast of al-'Alamayn, without an owner. The quantity was found inside automobile tires floating on top of the water. The smugglers intended to smuggle it into the country and sell it. Its estimated value is 7 million Egyptian pounds. Divers are currently searching the area to locate other quantities. [Text] [Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Feb 80 p 1] 7811

SINAI SMUGGLING--The first attempt to smuggle narcotics in the South Sinai Governorate has been thwarted. Information reached Maj Tawfiq Hilmi, chief of Criminal Investigations of the Security Directorate of South Sinai, and Maj Ibrahim Shabil, chief of the Ra's Sadr investigations unit, to the effect that a Bedouin was storing narcotics in the al-Munhayyat area before moving it to the Nile Valley. Accordingly, a plan was devised to pinpoint the location of the narcotics. At midnight a force including the chief of the Criminal Investigations branch and the chief of Ra's Sadr Investigations raided the area

where the narcotics were located. Upon searching the area, they discovered 10 waterskins containing hashish buried in the ground and took them out. They amounted to 5.5 kilos. The Bedouin was turned over to the office of the prosecutor which ordered him detained. [Text] [Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 27 Feb 80 p 4] 7811

SEIZURE OF HALF TON OF HASHISH--After an exchange of fire between smugglers and border agents in al-'Arish, border guard forces seized one-half ton of hashish loaded on 2 camels. The suspected smugglers succeeded in getting away. The contraband was estimated to be worth 300,000 Egyptian pounds. A border guard force in the area of Bi'r al-'Abd in al-'Arish saw a number of camels headed toward the coast. They stopped the group and were surprised by gunfire from the smugglers. The force exchanged fire with the smugglers and seized 2 camels carrying 12 sacks which turned out to be filled with 2,278 packets of hashish weighing 515 kilograms and valued at 300,000 Egyptian pounds. The al-'Arish office of the prosecutor took over the investigation, decided to confiscate the seized narcotics, and commissioned investigations agents to catch the smugglers and seize their weapons. [Text] [Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 20 Feb 80 p 4] 7811

OPIUM SMUGGLED BY SYRIAN--Customs agents at Cairo airport seized a quantity of raw opium valued at 30,000 Egyptian pounds during an attempt to smuggle them by a Syrian passenger. The passenger had arrived on a Jordanian 'Alia aircraft from Amman. When he entered the Red Hall, customs chief 'Abd al-Nabi halted him. During a search of his suitcase, he was considerably upset. When the suitcases were examined, false pockets were discovered along the sides containing a nylon bag filled with raw opium. Chief Inspector Fu'ad al-'Abbasi, questioned the passenger who denied attempting to smuggle the opium. It was decided to turn him over to the office of the prosecutor. [Text] [Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 24 Feb 80 p 4] 7811

POPPY CULTIVATION--Narcotics agents descended on 80 feddans planted with narcotics in 3 regions of Asyut and arrested 24 suspects. This land was pinpointed through the modern system of long-range sensors which narcotics bureau agents used for the first time to uncover the cultivation of narcotics. It resulted in defining vast areas of land in Asyut which owners had planted with poppies. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Feb 80 p 1] 7811

UPPER EGYPT NARCOTICS SEIZURE--Agents of the Narcotics Division of Cairo Security set up an ambush and succeeded in seizing large quantities of narcotics worth approximately 200,000 Egyptian pounds which were enroute to Upper Egypt. Reports had indicated that certain drug traffickers in Upper Egypt come to Cairo every month to buy narcotics for distribution to retailers. In light of this information received by Brig Gen Riyadh Hashim, chief of the narcotics division, Maj Gen Thirwat 'Atallah, director of security, ordered that these traffickers be placed under close

surveillance and that their movements be monitored. Brig Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Mansur, director of investigations, drew up a plan to be supervised by Col Ahmad 'Uthman, deputy chief of narcotics, and executed by Maj 'Abd al-Jawad Ahmad 'Abd al-Jawad, since the investigation confirmed that certain traffickers had bought narcotics, put them in cartons and placed goods on top of them. It had been agreed to take the narcotics to Misr Station to ship them on a passenger train headed for Upper Egypt. Lt Col Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'udi, Maj 'Abd al-Jawad Ahmad 'Abd al-Jawad and Maj Hamdi al-Jazzar led an ambush and succeeded in seizing quantities of hashish and raw opium. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 23 Feb 80 p 11] 7811

CS0: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NUMBER OF DRUG ADDICTS IN FRANKFURT REPORTED INCREASING

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 Mar 80 p 10

[Article by Franz Horeni: "Police Cannot Contain Drug Addiction: Depressing Conditions in Frankfurt"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 11 March--The findings which the Narcotics Department presented to the Frankfurt Police Department on Tuesday are depressing. Disturbing is not only the fact that the number of addicts in the center of European drug traffic continued to rise--to approximately 4,000, that during the last year more than 40 people in the Main area were victims of their addiction, that according to the findings by narcotics agents each addict commits approximately 90 crimes per month in order to get the "stuff." Even more devastating is the realization that dealing in lethal drugs has taken on such enormous dimensions. According to the police department, black market sales of heroin alone amounted to approximately DM 150 million on the Main "scene."

It is the opinion of the experts in the police department that there is little chance of substantive changes in this situation. It was stated that a solution to the drug problem and the resulting criminality could not be brought about by massive increases in police activities, as long as there are inadequate measures for rehabilitation or housing of addicts. Many drug-dependent criminals are still on the loose and because of their demands they are supporting the illegal drug market. Hans Neitzel, spokesman for the police department, said that only comprehensive therapy programs could succeed in increasing the chances of rehabilitation among addicts and getting a handle on the problem.

The figures that were presented seem to bear out the opinion of those agents who said that "only the police is involved in fighting drugs." Not even the establishment of a number of drug initiatives can cover up this fact. According to the Frankfurt Police Department, for instance, last year more than 200 drug-dependent criminals escaped from psychiatric clinics, where they had been committed by the courts. In this respect, the Hadamar Clinic was "way out in front at the top of the list." From there 152 drug addicts escaped and disappeared again into the "scene," committed crimes and again became "dependent on the needle"--one of them died in the process.

"Judging from the material that has been presented, forcible detention proved to be an inadequate measure for rehabilitation and for the protection of the public," was the brief assessment of the drug situation. Apparently, psychiatric hospitals are not in a position to prevent the escape of addicts--accordingly, they define themselves as medical establishments and not as institutions for the administration of justice, which is the reason why they frequently declared drug addicts as "resistant to therapy" after only a brief stay. Furthermore, therapy in these clinics was considered meaningless by the personnel of these institutions; and, in addition, they felt that they were unable to stop the consumption and sale of drugs at a place where the addicts were supposed to find help.

The fact that last year the police and customs officials succeeded in confiscating large quantities of heroin, cocaine and other narcotics in Frankfurt indicates some measure of success, but it cannot be interpreted as a heavy blow against drug traffic. Still, the figures are impressive. As much as 65 kilograms of heroin was confiscated and almost 14 kilograms of marijuana and also large quantities of synthetic substances.

In this connection, sobering is the police commentary that accompanies this "success figures": "The assumption is that the confiscated quantities are only an indicator of the quantities of heroin (and other drugs) that are actually available on the market." This view was supported by fortuitous confiscations by customs officials--as a matter of fact, they constitute more than 50 percent. The amount of heroin "skimmed off" by the police comes to approximately 13 percent of the heroin available on the Frankfurt market. Incidentally, the fact that more cocaine is confiscated now than at earlier times is confirming the trend of this drug. Even the arrest of narcotics wholesalers could not affect a shortage of drugs on the market. Attracted by the big demand, in most instances new dealers filled the vacuum within a week.

#### The Number of Therapy Spaces

Bonn, 11 March--DPA--According to the latest information available from the Laender, the FRG has available 60 facilities containing 1,800 spaces for the long-term treatment of drug addicts, of whom there are approximately 45,000; in addition, there are 200 spaces in secured facilities. These figures were supplied by Antje Huber, FRG minister for health, on Tuesday through the SPD press agency. Nevertheless, in the opinion of Frau Huber, only about 5 percent of the drug addicts are suited for treatment because they themselves are willing to undergo therapy. In most instances, those who are expressing this willingness at the present time, do not have to wait very long unless they insist on space at a specific facility. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that of late results have been more encouraging, in most cases one single treatment is not enough. There are frequent relapses, as is the case with alcoholics. Still, because of the chances of success, the opportunities available for treatment should be spread more among drug addicts.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SELLERS OF CUT-RATE HEROIN ARRESTED

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 13 Feb 80 p 13

[Article by Johann Freudenreich: "'Price Busters' Seized On The Heroin Market"]

[Text] Six heroin dealers ranging in age from 22 to 28, three Iranian citizens, one Tunisian, one Italian and one German, all unemployed, have now been arrested and turned over. They belonged to a group which has been active on the Munich market as price busters and sold brown heroin for DM 150 per gram, half of the usual price.

Rumors of the cheap heroin had also reached the Land Criminal Investigation Bureau on Maillingerstrasse. It became known there that the stuff was being sold in particular in the train station area. Drug investigators from the bureau stuck to the heels of an addict known to them and observed him dealing with a Persian in front of the main train station.

They saw the Iranian go into a near-by hotel and followed him in. A fellow countryman handed him a bag in a hotel room in which--as subsequently determined--there was a total of 420g of the substance packed in portions. Now the drug agents, who had stayed in the background, entered the scene and seized both dealers.

One of them talked and thus four more members of the gang were rounded up in their apartments. In one apartment an addict known to the agency was encountered who was just waiting for his heroin. Because he immediately related why he had come, the agents had no difficulty in apprehending the occupants of the apartment.

Now the police are trying to uncover the kingpins and suppliers. The heroin which was seized is a product from the Near East. It appears to have been smuggled from Iran to Munich.

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11 APRIL 1980

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

EXTENT OF HEROIN ADDICTION IN WEST BERLIN

West Gerlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 14 Feb 80 p 7

[Article: "About 6,000 Heroin Addicts in Berlin: Most Have Not Learned a Trade"]

[Text] In Berlin there are approximately 6,000 heroin addicts. This number, which had previously only been estimated by drug agents of the Senat, is confirmed by a study done in the last 2 years by two professors of the Free University which was made public yesterday by the Senat office responsible for this. The results are to form the basis of future work with drugs.

In the '77 drug report the number of heroin addicts was still listed as 2,000 to 3,500. It is further evident in the new study that there is a wide divergence between the number of heroin addicts being treated by the welfare psychiatrists and the youth welfare office and the total number of drug addicts. Whereas, for example, 195 heroin addicts have been treated up to now in the Charlottenburg district, the study refers to 934. This district, followed by Kreuzberg, tops the list. But even in Zehlendorf, which has the least number of heroin addicts in the city, the number of heroin addicts registered in the district office is significantly different from the actual number (70 as opposed to 247). In their work both professors came to the conclusion that the heroin addicts come principally from the lower class. Some 74 percent of the addicts have only an elementary school education or not even that, and 70 percent of them have not learned a trade.

Drug Dealer Seized

Drug agents apprehended a 26-year old drug dealer and his 32-year old boss yesterday on Karl-Marx-Strasse in Neukoelln. A total of 75g of heroin, as well as larger quantities of hashish and marijuana and DM 3,625 were confiscated.

Wertheim Break-ins Cleared Up

The four robberies of the Wertheim department store in January have been cleared up. The police apprehended a 21-year old drug addict who had formerly worked there. He had stolen watches valued at DM 120,000, unloaded them and bought drugs from the proceeds.

9485  
CSO: 5300

ICELAND

NORWAY DELEGATE URGES NORDIC COUNCIL MEMBERS INCREASE DRUGS COOPERATION

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Eivind G. Karlsen]

[Excerpts] Reykjavik, 6 Mar--The Nordic Council of Ministers is ineffectual with regard to alcohol and drug abuse. Conservative Jo Benkow said this in a sharply critical speech to the Nordic Council in Reykjavik Thursday. "We have mutual problems in this area and obviously there is much to be done. And we know it's worth-while," said Benkow. In the view of the Norwegian speaker the ministers' treatment of these matters shows a resignation and passivity that is most deplorable.

The chairman of the Storting Justice Committee made his criticism during the Nordic Council debate on social and environmental issues with reference among other things to a recommendation made back in 1973. It was voted to add it to the record. "What the ministers have done here must be described as impotence on paper," Jo Benkow said. "I hope we won't again dawdle along and come up with almost nothing," he added.

The chairman of the Social and Environmental Committee, Asbjorn Haugstvedt (Christian People's Party), pointed out that abuse of alcohol, narcotics and psychodrugs was causing increased concern in the Nordic countries. He said that three different members had made proposals to the Council related to these matters. These included a move to counteract abuse of intoxicants and restrictions on or elimination of the ability to bring in alcohol duty-free on airplane and boat trips within Scandinavia. These proposals will probably be taken up during the Council's session in Reykjavik next year, the committee chairman said.

The Nordic Council approved a number of concrete items which now go to the Social and Environmental Committee for further work. One of them stated: "The Nordic cooperation on intoxicants should be expanded and broadened. The Nordic Agency for Alcohol and Narcotics Research should be given larger economic resources."

6578  
CSO: 5300

NORWAY

HAMER COURT SENTENCES SIX IN HASHISH SMUGGLING TRIAL

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Mar 80 p 20

[Text] The six people accused in the hashish case in Hamer were all found guilty of violating the "professional" narcotics paragraph but two were acquitted on serious charges involving large quantities. The 31-year-old ringleader from Stange was found guilty of bringing in some 48 kilograms of hashish and selling 29.6 kg for close to 600,000 kroner. The other big smuggler was also found guilty as charged but the size of his sale was reduced from 9.7 to 5 kg.

The jury found the 30-year-old secondary school teacher from Espa guilty of bringing in 2.5 kg of hashish in October 1978 but found him innocent of having purchased 400 grams in Norway. A 27-year-old craftsman from Brumunddal was acquitted of the major charge of having bought 7.5 kg of hashish for 200,000 kroner from the ringleader. He was found guilty of bringing in 1 kg marijuana and buying 1.5 kg of hashish.

Another 27-year-old from Brumunddal was acquitted on one of the two smuggling charges brought against him. This involved the smuggling in of 2 kg of hashish but he was found guilty on the other charge of bringing in 2.5 kg of hashish from Holland.

The sixth accused, a 30-year-old craftsman from Nordkisa, was found guilty of having assisted in the smuggling in of 3 kg of hashish in May 1979.

Five of the accused were also found guilty of having violated the medication law on drug abuse. The two ringleaders were found guilty of having used hashish, cocaine and LSD.

The court proceedings in the Eidsivating Magistrate's Court will continue today with sentencing formalities. It is expected that sentences will be handed down against the six sometime today.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

POLICE, CUSTOMS SEIZED 55 MILLION KRONOR IN DRUGS DURING 1979

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Claes von Hofsten]

[Text] Last year Swedish police and customs seized drugs with a street value of 55 million kronor. But at least 90 percent of the drugs smuggled into the country passed them by.

The latest Swedish drug traffic statistics have now been completed, but considering the fact that a great deal of the drugs are never found by police or customs officials, the figures are relatively unreliable.

Police inspector Karl-Erik Augustson, head of the national department of criminal drug investigation, contends, however, that the use of heroin has increased remarkably and that there is a clearly increasing trend in the use of hashish.

"The use of amphetamines has decreased. Everything points in this direction and one explanation for this is to be found in the more stringent regulations adopted in Holland," says inspector Augustson.

"Generally we seize at best 10 percent of all the drugs that are smuggled into the country."

Statistics show that in 1979 (figures for 1978 are given in brackets) police and customs officials seized 800 kg cannabis (550 kg), 21 kg amphetamines (30 kg), 4 kg heroin (4.1 kg), 1.9 kg cocaine (1.1 kg) and 1.6 kg opium (30 gr).

2,609 persons arrested

During 1979 2,609 persons suspected of drug crimes were arrested. The corresponding figure for 1978 was 2,437.

According to inspector Augustson, the fact that the use of cannabis is increasing, should be seen as a result of the decreasing supply of amphetamines. Those who have been using amphetamines are usually so-called mixed drug abusers, who "get high" on cannabis and alcohol when the supply of amphetamines is low.

The supply of heroin is increasing, but not the confiscation of it. Inspector Augustson explains that the heroin traffic is handled more and more by foreign groups which are extremely difficult for the police to observe.

"It is difficult for us to get close to them without revealing ourselves."

#### Dumping of Heroin

Again heroin comes mainly from Turkey now and is transported by car to western Europe. Thereby transportation costs have been cut down compared to what they were when the heroin had to be smuggled from East Asia. The lowered transportation costs have brought about a dumping of heroin in western Europe.

At the beginning of this week, Interpol held a drug conference in Paris which was dominated by discussions of the large confiscations of heroin done lately in southeastern Europe. In Yugoslavia alone 100 kg were seized last year. All of it was taken in transport going west from Turkey.

"The drug couriers were mainly Turks, Greeks, Iranians, Syrians and Afghans," says Augustson. "For natural reasons the Swedes have not yet established contacts with the areas of cultivation and production of drugs in faraway sections of Turkey."

#### Redirected Efforts

Mr Augustson believes it is high time for the western nations to redirect drug investigation and focus their efforts on the Middle East rather than on East Asia. Augustson considers the American International drug police force, the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, to be the organization best equipped to handle such efforts.

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SWEDEN

NARCOTICS POLICE INSPECTOR: DRUGS IN SCHOOLS INCREASE

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Feb 80 p 5

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Schools have asked the police for help in stopping the increasing abuse of hashish among students.

"Hashish is so common among young students in certain cities that we are forced to use all our investigative personnel at the grassroots level in order to stop the flow of hashish to the school yards," says Karl-Erik Augustson, narcotics police inspector.

"This is such a serious situation that narcotics investigators throughout the country must concentrate on hashish pushers and their street market. This hampers the other side of our investigative work, tracking down and exposing the rings which push heavier drugs," says Augustson.

"The great danger with increasing abuse of hashish among young students is that more and more of them gradually may fall prey to heroin. This is why we must attack the pushing of hashish at the grassroots level."

"We intend to raid recreation centers, pin ball arcades, billiard halls, and school yards at short intervals. And in Stockholm we plan to attack the open sale of drugs at subway stations. Everybody ought to know that any possession of drugs is criminal and will be reported."

At the very beginning of their attempts to curtail drug abuse in the schools, criminal investigators at Huddinge discovered frightening evidence of widespread hashish abuse.

At Skogas and Trangsund police found some grade schoolers smoking hashish. During conversations with them, the police were given information which led to the discovery of a drug ring consisting of some ten hashish pushers headed by two Englishmen. Seven persons have been arrested, and warrants are out for the arrest of two more. Another five suspects have been apprehended.



#### Smoking During Break

This drug ring has disposed of more than 50 kg cannabis smuggled from Morocco. A large portion of it has been sold to students in Huddinge.

One of the participating police investigators, Anneli Johnsson, says: "During talks with the young hashish smokers, we have received answers like the following:

"When everyone else smokes hashish, I want to be allowed to do it too."  
"Smoking hashish is better than drinking aquavit."  
"We smoke during the breaks in the school yard and in the rest rooms."  
"You don't get drunk. It's so good to be 'high'."

One youngster, who has finished school but keeps coming back to his friends at school, says: "When I went to school, I smoked hashish every day. I could afford it then because I broke into 50 stores. I have cut down now. I just can't afford it and I don't dare to make any more burglaries because I am no longer a minor and would have to answer to any sentence."

Two of the pushers have been employed at the post office. They have been selling drugs directly from the yellow mail trucks. The leader, a 31-year-old Englishman, has made a number of trips to Mallorca and Morocco with the purpose of smuggling. While they were looking for him, police came in contact with a person who in turn told them that the Englishman was taking orders from an inmate at the Kumla institution. He would be accountable to the inmate for proceeds from a drug sale. Later on police found 3.5 kg cannabis valued at 200,000 kronor "on the street" in the Englishman's apartment.

#### Major Search Effort

Lately staff members at the Huddinge department of criminal investigation have received a large number of calls from parents and teachers regarding the growing abuse of hashish.

"This is why the search for hashish rings at schools and subway stations must have first priority," says police inspector Gosta Claesson.

The situation is just as serious in many other parts of the country. Another example shows that criminal drug investigators at Norrkoping made a major search effort of one school district a week ago. The immediate result was the arrests of eight pushers.

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SWEDEN

SOCIAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SODER URGES GREATER EFFORT AGAINST SMUGGLING

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Feb 80 p 4

[Article by Sophie Petzell: "Social Affairs Minister Karin Soder Says the Smuggling of Narcotics Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] "A large and significant part of the struggle against narcotics takes place on the international level," says Social Affairs Minister Karin Soder (Center Party) in a commentary on statements that the use of heavy narcotics is greater in Sweden than was previously imagined.

On Thursday, the SVENSKA DAGBLADET revealed that considerably more than the 10,000 people previously estimated are abusing heavy narcotics. That is the conclusion at which the Committee on the Abuse of Narcotics arrived. The final figures will be published in a few months.

Karin Soder has told the SVENSKA DAGBLADET that he certainly is aware of the size of the problem and that getting to work on it is a very urgent matter.

Efforts to stop the smuggling in of narcotics at the border must be increased, he says.

In the international area, Sweden is supporting the work which is aimed at stopping the cultivation of opium in many countries in the Middle East and the Far East. Among other things, Sweden has contributed 2 million kronor to the United Nations project for alternative crops to be raised in opium fields.

"But obviously we must also do more work here at home," says Karin Soder. There is still a great deal to be done. He points out that there are government funds for beds now which are not being utilized.

At present, there are approximately 300 beds in Sweden which are entitled to subsidization by the government. One hundred of them are located in the Stockholm area. There are plans to provide 60 more there.

The statistics are incomplete. Treatment takes a number of other forms-- there are private organizations and societies, for example. There are more beds of this type than there are beds which are subsidized by the government.

#### The Figures Are Not Correct

The Committee on the Abuse of Narcotics came into being on the initiative of the Social Committee of the Riksdag. "I have suspected for a long time that the figure of 10,000 "heavy" narcotic addicts was not correct," Riksdag member Evert Svensson (Social Democratic Party) says. "We have needed a better basis for making decisions on questions concerning narcotics."

Evert Svensson thinks that there is good reason now to bring out a new program of steps to be taken which would be similar to the one the Social Democrats launched in 1969 and 1970. Among other things, that would mean increased concentration on police efforts directed against narcotics and on the providing of information in schools.

"We have reason to believe that the program stopped developing after a while," Evert Svensson says. "We would be justified in starting a new one."

He is pleased that the chief public prosecutor now has put out a form which gives the police the right to take action against individuals who are in possession of narcotics for their own use.

#### The Infection is Being Spread

"People laughed at me for a long time when I pushed this question," Riksdag member Blenda Littmark (Moderate Coalition Party) says. "I am happy that it has now turned out that I was right, and I hope the new measure will really be effective. We must get hold of abusers of narcotics at an early stage. Also, it is they who spread the infection most intensively."

Blenda Littmark also wants to increase the providing of information in schools--with the help of the students themselves, he hopes.

"No opposition exists among the political parties where preventive measures are concerned," former Social Affairs Minister Gabriel Romanus of the Liberal Party government, and now a member of the Riksdag, says. "The spreading of heavy narcotics is an extremely serious matter, and we must make it clear to those who are involved in international trading in narcotics that Sweden is not an easily-worked market."

"It is important to take action against the possessors of small amounts, too, and to concentrate on the enlightenment given to young people by their older comrades and popular favorites. It is disgusting when the use of hashish by celebrities is presented as news in the popular press," he says. Gabriel Romanus also points out that we will be working in accordance with the program which was adopted in 1978 under the three-party government until further notice.

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SWEDEN

WOMEN'S PRISON EXPERIMENTS WITH 'NARCOTICS-FREE' SECTION

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Feb 80 p 27

[Article by Lars Porne]

[Text] Outside the barred windows the sun has just risen above the tree tops at the edge of the woods. Lena, a 26-year-old drug addict, who has been on drugs for the last 10 years, is sitting by the table of her cell, gazing out the window.

"I can't stand drugs any more, I've got to get away from them."

Lena (a fictitious name) is part of a group voluntarily participating in an experiment with 'narcotics-free' sections at the women's prison, Hinseberg. The project is a year old now and seems to be very successful. Only on two occasions have narcotics been detected in the daily urine samples which these women must provide.

The prison warden, Gert Dahlgren, and psychologist Leif Eklund are pleased with these results. The group they are working with is highly motivated; the girls really want to break their addiction. But it is not easy.

Decorated Prison Cells

Compared to other prisons like Kumla and Hall, for example, Hinseberg is practically an idyllic prison, at least with regard to externals. There are no walls here, no trenches, no surveillance via TV or radar. The prison cells, or private rooms as they are called, are nicely decorated.

"But here, like in other institutions, there are drugs. Inventiveness when it comes to smuggling in various drugs is great and it is just about impossible to stop the traffic," says Gert Dahlgren.

Hinseberg is a national correctional institution. Due to the fact that they do not have access to local institutions close to where they live, like the men do, women offenders are geographically discriminated against when it comes to the availability of treatment.

#### From the Entire Country

Women from the entire country come here. Most of them have drug problems. One of the state-rooms in Hinseberg's old cast is Gert Dahlgren's office. It is just being renovated under the direction of the custodian of national monuments since the plaster has begun to fall from the ceiling.

"This is a very difficult and demanding experiment for the inmates," says Dahlgren.

"The inmates in the two 'narcotics-free' sections--one open section and one closed section--get absolutely no psychopharmacological drugs, no sleeping pills, no Valium. At the most they get an aspirin now and then for headaches and other minor pains."

"Other sections really are easier to deal with. They just take their drugs and stay calm. In the 'narcotics-free' sections even the smallest things cause friction and conflicts."

During the past year 32 inmates have participated in the program. Two have dropped out but have been allowed to come back and start over again after a month's exclusion. One inmate has been kicked out of the program after getting drunk on alcohol.

"We try to support and help each other when things get difficult," says Lena who is new in the closed 'narcotics-free' section.

#### Asked To Be Taken In

Lena is blonde and thin. For ten years she has been on strong stimulants and now she cannot take them any longer. She did not need to have police escort her to Hinseberg, she came on her own and asked to be taken into the closed section.

"I like to be locked in at night, I feel safer then."

Lena hopes to get transferred to an open institution where she can do farming.

"All my life I have wanted to work with animals," she says.

Lena has started to believe in a good future. So far her life has not been easy, though. The perforations in the crooks of her arms, where many a needle has left big marks during the years, are clear proofs of this. She will always carry those scars as a reminder.

#### Bound by Contract

Those who participate in the 'narcotics-free' program sign a contract, in which they promise to give a urinary sample every day and actively participate

in various facets of the program. These activities involve group discussions, physical exercises, walks in the woods and even horseback riding at a nearby stable. Nobody is forced to go horseback riding, but everybody should try it.

Members of the 'narcotics-free' program have left for a 5-day-outing at a rented cottage. There they will ski and go for study tours.

"Our goal is healthy recovery," says Mr Dahlgren, head of the Hinseberg institution.

Just Staying Here, not Kept in Custody

"Saying that the persons who are admitted to these institutions are kept in custody is an insult. This is not a matter of watch and ward, they are just staying here."

In the intake section, where all the new people go initially, one girl is making a pair of black corduroy pants. She is 24, we can call her Maj-Lis.

"Hi, are you back again?" says Dahlgren. "I was hoping not to see you here any more."

Maj-Lis was released 4 months ago, for she had completed her 1-year-sentence. Now she is back again. Upon her release, she got a job as a nurse's aid. One of her tasks was to give out medicine to patients. Maj-Lis is a heroin addict; and as soon as that was discovered, she was fired and everything went down the tube again.

"I had to come up with 1,500 kronor per day for my heroin," she says.

Dahlgren and Eklund, the psychologist, try to convince her to join the 'narcotics-free' group. She hesitates because she would like to go Vallmotorp, an institution with more traditional methods of treatment.

Crucial Decision

"I am a bit scared," she says. "What happens now is crucial for me."

"Let's talk and try to sort this out," says Eklund as he asks her if she minds the fact that they are trying to influence her.

"No," she says, "it's good to be influenced in the right direction. I think you're doing the right thing."

Anyhow, for the first time in her life Maj-Lis has made a pair of pants, perhaps with a little help from Berit Eriksson, a therapist.

Follow-up Research

This experiment with the 'narcotics-free' method of treatment continues while the women come and go depending on the terms of their sentences. However, the most important thing is what happens to those who have been detoxified and have given up the habit when they are released into society.

The follow-up research will be done by Berit Ostergren of the University of Umea.

While still at Hinseberg, the women are prepared for their release. They are exposed to daily temptations since they are not kept separate from those who are not participating in the 'narcotics-free' program.

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CSO: 5300



SWEDEN

MALMO TO BEGIN NEW DRUG TREATMENT SYSTEM

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 13 Feb 80 p 17

[Reportage by Per Erik Landqvist]

[Text] After 7 years of investigations, Malmo will begin to improve its treatment of drug addicts this fall.

The city is planning to establish a chain-treatment system, closely integrating medical and social treatments. The entire project will cost the city of Malmo 3.8 million kroner annually.

It is estimated that Malmo now has between 700 and 1,000 so-called "hard" drug addicts. These addicts create problems for the social welfare agency, which does not have the money to implement a special treatment program.

The narcotics section of the social welfare agency in Malmo now has 35 employees. Another 30 will be trained during a 12-week period this spring to be ready to participate in the offensive against drug abuse.

Hard Hit

Malmo has been hard hit by drug abuse in the last 10 years. There has been a heavy influx of immigrants into Skane and its proximity to the continent has also occasioned a great deal of drug smuggling.

Drug confiscations by Customs in Malmo, Helsingborg and Trelleborg in particular have been considerable, which shows there has been heavy drug traffic. There has been discussions about treatment in Malmo since 1973. A drug treatment proposal was submitted in 1976; it was revised the following year when the city granted money to implement it. After a lot of negotiations, during which the city and the Municipal Employees Union argued about wages, Malmo has finally made a decision.

Chain Treatments

Medical and social institutions in Malmo will integrate their services and provide so-called chain treatments. After seeking and receiving counsel, the drug addict will undergo withdrawal and motivational therapy at Malmo General Hospital (MAS).

The next link in the chain will be a so-called motivational home in Nordana, just outside Malmo. This will be a rather open treatment facility, where the drug addict will be aided in the resolve to change his life-style. Thus, the long-term treatment will take place in environmentally therapeutic homes, or family homes.

When the system becomes operational, Malmo will finally have the necessary facilities to take care of drug addicts who want to be helped. Up to now, there has been very few treatment facilities in Malmo and the waiting period has been so long that the debate about compulsory or voluntary drug treatment centers has primarily been a mass-media concern.

8952

CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

HEALTH, WELFARE BOARD REEVALUATES METHADONE PROGRAM

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Feb 80 p 13

[Article by Willy Silberstein]

[Text] The Swedish Health and Welfare Board must hurry up and make its decision regarding future use of methadone. Eighteen months of investigation is too long. We know that on the average two drug addicts die every week.

Professor Lars-M. Gunne of Ulleraker hospital provides this information. At his hospital, drug addicts are no longer given methadone as a form of treatment while they wait for the Health and Welfare Board to make up its mind about the future use of this drug.

Methadone is itself a narcotic drug. It relieves the physical dependence on heroin, for example.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET recently reported on professor Gunne's research which shows that three drug addicts out of four can lead a normal life after methadone treatment. However, most of them must go on taking this drug for a long period of time--perhaps their entire life.

The Health and Welfare Board is evaluating the methadone program right now. The evaluation was started last summer and is estimated to continue through 1980.

Program Never Stopped

"We have never stopped the program; Mr. Gunne himself is the one who has done so. Rather, we have offered more funding in order to keep the program going," says Anders Hedberg, first secretary of the Board of Health and Welfare.

"But at the same time we must of course evaluate the treatment. Eighteen months of study actually is not very long."

Professor Gunne says, "Formally I am the one who has made the decision not to accept new patients for methadone treatment. But it is important to know what lies behind that decision. We cannot go on with this treatment when we do not know whether patients will be allowed to use methadone in the future. We cannot be an experiment year after year."

Lars-M. Gunne also says that government authorities are against the methadone program. Physicians at Stockholm hospitals have refused to de-drug addicts simply because they are on the waiting list for Ulleraker in order to get methadone treatment. Similarly, employment agents have refused to help former addicts due to the fact that they are on methadone.

"If we are allowed to continue this program, I intend to demand that directors of government agencies like the Labor Market Board and the Health and Welfare Board order their personnel not to actively work against a certain method of treatment, like for example methadone," says professor Gunne.

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CSO: 5300

SWEDEN

CUSTOMS SEIZE HALF KILOGRAM OF MARIJUANA FROM SHIP

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 7 Feb 80 p 41

[Article by Leif Dahlin]

[Text] Wednesday afternoon half a kilogram of marijuana was found on board the "Buenos Aires," a ship owned by the Johnson shipping line which has just docked in Stockholm's harbor. The marijuana had been put into a plastic bag and hidden in a bulkhead where the floor meets the wall. Customs officials have been told that approximately 200 kilograms of additional marijuana supposedly are hidden among the cargo of coffee. The ship will be well guarded until its 3,000 tons of coffee have been unloaded some time Friday.

The marijuana was discovered when the upper cargo area was emptied. The discovery has caused police to guard the ship and the dock area extra heavily. Dog teams patrol the dock area 24 hours a day. The ship's portside overlooks the ice covered harbor--a circumstance which relieves officials of any fear that marijuana will be thrown into the sea. The ship is also under close surveillance from the other side of the harbor.

Information that between 500 and 600 kg of marijuana supposedly had been unloaded from the "Buenos Aires" in Rotterdam on her way from Colombia has not yet been confirmed. However, it is now completely clear that Danish customs could seize 110 kg marijuana from the "Buenos Aires," when she was unloading her cargo in Copenhagen, thanks to a shipmate who was getting suspicious.

As the coffee cargo was being unloaded in Copenhagen, suddenly the shipmate noticed that one loadingstool carried only 8 coffee sacks instead of the regular 20. Suspicious, he called commanding officers ashore. A longshoreman, who was to have been relieved at the end of his shift at the cargo hatch, refused to leave, something which was quite startling. When customs officials took a closer look at the eight sacks, the longshoreman suddenly turned up on the dock.

Customs officials found smaller containers inside four sacks--each of which contained 25 kg marijuana. During a raid in the harbor area, 2.5 kg marijuana were found in a private car and another 7.5 kg in the dockworkers'

dining hall. At this time Danish customs suspect that drug ring couriers ashore had already had time to remove four sacks containing 100 kg marijuana.

The ship sailed on to Helsingborg where another 175 g marijuana were found. Customs officials accompanied the ship to Stockholm where it has been put under surveillance.

The major portion of the coffee cargo destined for Sweden is owned by roasteries and is to be picked up in Stockholm.

If drugs are found in the bottom of the first bulkhead, investigators will also assume that drugs were destined for buyers in Stockholm. Therefore one can not disregard the possibility that a crew member or a longshoreman knew of the hiding-place. It is possible that there will be further hearings with the crew and customs officials will also demand certain check-ups on crew members ashore in case it becomes possible to make "the big catch" on Thursday or Friday. Unloading of the ship will resume on Thursday. In the meantime cargo hatches have been sealed.

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SWEDEN

BRIEFS

TURKISH SMUGGLER ARRESTED--One of the leaders of the big Turkish narcotics gang which was exposed in Stockholm just before Christmas has now been arrested. This man has been under arrest for a long time during his absence and he was seized by police when he returned from abroad recently. He had no narcotics in his possession at that time. When the narcotics section of Stockholm police moved in on the gang last December, it confiscated large amounts of narcotics, including 1.5 kilogram heroin. Ten suspects in the case are in jail and some of them have made certain confessions. They are suspected of having sold narcotics worth at least 18 million kroner in the Stockholm area. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Feb 80 p 4] 8952

FRENCH SMUGGLER SENTENCED--Last Friday a French citizen, who has resided in Sweden for many years, was sentenced to 6 years in prison for drug smuggling by Stockholm's district court. Altogether he has smuggled 130 kg hashish into Sweden. In connection with his arrest, police found and confiscated 130,000 kronor. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Feb 80 p 7] 8901

CSO: 5300

TURKEY

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED--Narcotics teams of Istanbul police have seized 11 kg of hashish and apprehended 3 persons on charges of smuggling the drug. The black market value of the hashish was estimated at 1 million lira. [Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1430 GMT 1 Apr 80 TA]

GENDARME ARRESTS, SEIZURES--The interior minister has announced that gendarme units apprehended 475 persons suspected of various crimes during the past 2 weeks. On the persons themselves or in their homes, the gendarmes found 29 long-range weapons, 219 pistols, 94 shotguns, 25 dynamite sticks, 430 dynamite caps and 11,855 rounds of ammunition. In the 117 cases of smuggling during the past 2 weeks, the gendarmes found smuggled goods worth over 12 million Turkish lira and they arrested 104 suspects. During the same period, the gendarme units also confiscated a total of 77 kilograms of hashish. [Text] [TA312115 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 30 Mar 80 TA]

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END



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